

Europe



Alexanderplatz — East Berlin's showplace. But behind the facade there is ferment

Eavesdropping in an East Berlin cafe

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

East Berlin
Alexander Square in the heart of East Berlin glows with the artificial light of hundreds of spotlights as early as a quarter to five in the evening on these chilly winter days.

The shops full of goods, the tall TV tower, the high-rise offices and dwellings, even the decorations for Christmas (although that word itself is never used) all say that this is a showplace quarter, the right side visually of the ideological tracks.

In several coffee shops the tables are full of people who have slipped on their way home from work, talking quietly and intimately. Most of them know that their government recently took away the citizenship of East German poet and folk singer Wolf Biermann. They know that a group of intellectuals from their own country protested to the government and that some of them were arrested as a result. Some 80 percent of the East German population receive West German TV and radio. Otherwise their knowledge of these events would be more spotty than it is.

A visitor takes a seat with a couple under 30 in hopes of getting a personal view of the East German ferment one reads about in the Western press these days. Outwardly the ferment has taken the form of people applying to emigrate, of a few intellectuals speaking out, and of unrest in the church (the latter being hardly new here).

"Could they tell a visitor where the university is located?" The question unlocks a soft web of feelings and reactions that begin to tumble out. Depressed people have at least two common characteristics: They usually treat each other very kindly, and they often are anxious to talk to foreigners.

The wife studied at the university five years ago and now teaches history and French at the "oberschule," which sees youngsters through the tenth grade.

She says only a small percentage go on to university. She finds this good "because we need more workers and what they need is vocational training, not inappropriate knowledge."

The husband remains quiet. Later the wife admits he would rather live in West Germany, but she says it is "more secure here where there is no unemployment and not all of that angry political fighting in the West."

With no prompting she goes on to say how well they live. They have no children and together they earn \$700 a month. They pay only \$125 a month for rent, and food is inexpensive. But the housing is "bad," she blushes. They were in Poland in the summer and the husband produces a souvenir from his wallet — a Polish ration coupon for sugar. "We had those after the war," says the wife.

"We have lots of money, but it is hard to find the things we want," the wife says. But they have a small compact car — a "luxury" — outside the cold we part quietly and walk in opposite directions.

Economists predict year of slow world recovery

By Jim Brownleg
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
Economic forecasters in Paris have published a disappointing prediction for the world economy in 1977: slower economic growth and higher unemployment than expected in 1976.

The new report concludes that the non-communist world's economic future now lies squarely in the hands of Jimmy Carter, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and Japan's new Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who are urged strongly to stimulate their countries' economies.

Experts at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in their just-published "Outlook for 1977," note that the world's recovery which began in late 1975 has been significantly weaker than expected.

"Governments must come up with imaginative solutions," frowned one worried economist, who said he had given a good deal of thought to the problem.

Businessmen, more cautious than bad been hoped, have hesitated to expand their production capacities, and this has kept employment

from rising as much as hoped in 1976. At the same time, worried consumers have been saving too much and spending too little, which has made business even more cautious about expanding.

Economists call it simply a widespread lack of confidence, which will take time to cure.

The result is that unemployment is expected to hit new record heights in 1977, although the experts hope it will fall off in the United States by the second half of the year.

They stress that they are not predicting a world recession, just a sluggish drop in the rate of growth — 3.25 or 4 percent, instead of the more solid 5 percent which had been hoped for.

The responsibility for expansion falls surely on the stronger countries, which economists hope will provide markets for goods from the weaker countries. It means the strong countries must accept higher inflation by the end of 1977, and must increase their imports.

The second major problem is that the OECD economists insist all of this must happen gradually, to avoid the still-large threat of too-rapid inflation.

It is this combination of the need to expand and the need to avoid inflation for which at least one OECD economist has been trying to devise imaginative solutions.

Although they do not know the details of Mr. Carter's recovery plan, they approve the idea of freeing \$13 billion to \$20 billion in tax cuts or government spending in 1977.

They warn, however, of two important problems with the growth strategy they have proposed, and which the "strong" countries have said they will follow.

According to the OECD, for example, a basic goal must be expanded business investment; in hopes of promoting new jobs.

Can Ulster help build a reshaped Britain?

Shared administration the latest proposal

By Jonathan Harsh
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
Could Northern Ireland give a new shape — perhaps even a new name — to the British Isles?

A relatively unknown politician from the North may have changed the course of the British debate on devolution — sharing of power with the regions.

The change could affect all parts of Britain and the Irish Republic as well.

After eight years of terrorism and failed political initiatives, the tendency in Belfast, Dublin, and London has been to believe that the politicians had run out of ideas. Generally it was felt that Northern Ireland had nothing to look forward to but a long period of ineffective direct rule from London.

Now the idea for a new type of shared local government for the North has come from James Molyneaux, leader of the eight members of the United Ulster Unionist Council who sit in the British Parliament in Westminster.

Speaking in the Westminster debate on "devolved" government from Scotland, Mr. Molyneaux said the devolution that matters — and has always mattered in Northern Ireland — is not legislative but administrative. The North, he said, does not at present need a new law-making body. Instead he called for a local administration in which oil political parties would automatically participate.

Administrative devolution could defuse the situation in Northern Ireland, he said. Present divisions were based on fears of the other side having the power to make laws. Instead co-operation could build if lawmaking were left to the British Parliament while the provincial administration concentrated on applying the laws locally.

The Molyneaux plan is anathema to traditional Protestant Unionist thinking, which demands a return to undivided majority rule in a local parliament. But some leading Northern Irish Unionists have spoken up in favor of a developed administration. They say it would at least bring a measure of fiscal control. And shared local administration would not rule out the restoration of a local parliament in the long term if sufficient co-operation developed gradually among the North's divided political parties.

Gerry Fitt, leader of Northern Ireland's main Roman Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said the Molyneaux plan calls for close study. So did Oliver Napier, who heads the moderate Alliance Party.

Support for the plan came quickly from British politicians. Former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath, who guided previous attempts to work out a political settlement in Northern Ireland, welcomed the proposal. The deputy leader of the Labour Party, Michael Foot, said the government would study the Molyneaux plan seriously. Liberal Party leader David Steel joined Northern Ireland's MPs in an attempt to include Northern Ireland in the devolution bill.

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Message from the helm: 'keep rocking the boat'

Hua hints changes in party hierarchy

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

The political shakeup in China appears far from over. Rather, it is being called the country's major task for 1977.

A thoroughgoing leadership reshuffle extending all the way down in the cities and provinces will be carried out in 1977, according to a major policy speech delivered by Communist Party chairman Hua Kuo-feng Dec. 25 and made public last week.

Mr. Hua said a nationwide reeducation campaign will be launched and "people's congresses" will be held throughout the country to select new local revolutionary committees that will play an increasingly active role under the centralized leadership of the party. Only those who had the genuine support of the masses should be elected to these committees, he said.

At the same time, the speech appeared to escalate the campaign against Chiang Ching-kuo, the widow of Mao Tse-tung, Chang Ching-chao, Wang Hung-wen, and Yao Wei-yuan and their followers.

But while the speech stressed the severity of the crimes of the "gang of four," it once again rated the importance of Chairman Mao's advice that those who can be reformed should be dealt with leniently while "all those who can

be ousted" should be united with Among Mao's followers "only a few participated" in her conspiracy, "while the great majority erred because they had come under the influence of the gang ideologically," Mr. Hua declared.

Despite the increased severity of the charges, there was no clear indication of

whether Mr. Hua considered the death penalty necessary for Mao and her colleagues.

Mr. Hua's speech appeared to offer followers of the "gang of four" both a carrot and a stick, giving them "breathing space" to readjust their thinking and actions — but with the warning that they would be in trouble if they failed to pay heed.

Will ruling China be a 'doubles' game?

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking

The official Chinese news media appears to be signaling a reduction in the political status of Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

A slight but deliberate playing down of Mr. Hua's name by the New China News Agency was the second indication recently that Mr. Hua is embroiled in a complicated political conflict 12 weeks after he was named successor to the late Mao Tse-tung.

Reporting a public appearance Mr. Hua made Dec. 20 along with other leading members of the Communist Party Central Committee, the news agency repeatedly couched Mr. Hua's name with that of Yeh Chien-ying, Mr. Yeh is the party vice-chairman but in previous appearances of a similar nature in recent weeks his name has been grouped with other leaders while Mr. Hua's name has been singled out.

The report contains a dramatic change in that pattern,undeniably significant because of the indications attention that the Chinese Communists pay to the form in which names are listed.

The nature of the political conflict suggested by New China News Agency dispatch and by other developments is far from clear. But many diplomats suspect that current controversies include whether Mr. Hua should be China's single undisputed leader or part of a collective leadership, whether and to what extent former vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping should be politically rehabilitated, how much power the armed forces should have, and how far the current purge of radicals should go.

Probably the most important military man in China despite his advancing years, Mr. Yeh

has been considered a key figure in purging the radical "gang of four," led by the widow of Chairman Mao and in securing the position of chairman for Mr. Hua.

The coupling of Mr. Hua's name with Mr. Yeh's occurs in the headline of the New China News Agency dispatch and in the first three references to Mr. Hua in the dispatch itself.

Tenk is unprecedent since Mr. Hua became chairman. Mr. Yeh is Defense Minister, but even when he accompanied Mr. Hua to a military function just three weeks ago, he did not receive such prominent treatment in press reports.

Describing the Dec. 20 plenary session of the "learn from Taibai" agricultural conference currently under way in Peking, the dispatch declares in a typical sentence that "Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh, in high spirits clapped hands, extending cordial greetings to all present."

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Soviet Union

Christmas in Russia? Well . . . not quite

By David K. Willits
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Lodmilla bought two chickens for roasting, some pork chops, several bottles of creme, and packets of ice cream wrapped in silver paper. Down from the shelf came the mushrooms she picked in the autumn . . .

Her two children have been to a special "bazaar" string with colored lights and festooned with pictures of Father Frost (who looks the same as Father Christmas except that his red robe reaches the floor and has blue stars on it) to buy a five-foot fir tree for \$3.41 (two rubles and fifty kopecks) . . .

Together with millions of other Soviet families, Lodmilla's celebrated the only holiday here: New Year.

Most families will have a tree with a string of electric lights on it. Slowly rising prosperity also means a meal with the best cuts of meat available, and even some caviar, which for Russians (though not for foreigners) is hard to find.

Lodmilla, her husband Sashka, her mother, children, and two family friends from the south came about 11 p.m., Dec. 31. The television set in the background showed the annual New Year's Eve variety concert "Little Blue Light," which ranged from popular songs to opera.

Beginning with the Russian hors d'oeuvres called "zakuski," the family talked over the good things that happened during the year—notably husband Sashka, a chauffeur, getting a permanent, year-round job, and the family's summer trip by car to Tallin, in Estonia, 650 miles away.

Just before midnight, with the meal half over, everyone turned to the TV screen. An announcer read a short New Year message from Head of State Nikolai Podgorny. The camera switched to the Spassky clock tower at the Kremlin as the hands show midnight.

At the first chime, the family toasted each other and got back to the serious business of eating dessert—whipped cream in a circle of ice cream, served with jelly made from the juices of lemons, oranges, and tangerines.

The television stayed on and the family stayed up until about 4 a.m. Not until the next day (Jan. 1) did the exchange of gifts take place. The children's were left in their bed-

rooms, under their pillows, perhaps, or in drawers or cupboards, to be found when they awake.

This basic pattern will be followed by families in apartment blocks across the country, though close relatives and friends were invited. The weather is too cold for outside celebrations. Only a few tourists and foreigners venture into Red Square in Moscow.

Teenagers organize their own parties, as do bachelors and others.

Members of the Russian Orthodox Church celebrate the New Year on Jan. 13 according to the Georgian calendar. Other denominations follow their own beliefs—with the Soviet news agency Tass emphasizing for foreign subscribers (though the news is not reprinted in domestic newspapers) that "there is a Christianity and New Year atmosphere everywhere."

Tass makes no mention of Christ Jesus, however; its account of Christmas messages by church leaders is confined to calls for peace.

This year about three million New Year trees ("holku") were sold in Moscow alone, according to the Communist Party newspaper Pravda. One million come from special nurseries. The other two million are cleared from beneath voltage lines and other areas where they are unwanted.

Demand so greatly exceeds supply that auxiliary police are stationed at electric-train stations and on major roads, eyes peeled for tell-tale tips of trees poking from luggage or auto trunks. The only legal way to bring a tree in from surrounding areas is to have a special pass—and few are issued. The fine: \$30 (22 rubles) per tree.

About seven million artificial trees also will be sold around the country—a new hot fast-growth item.

Moscow's "children's world" department store is typical of most stores: hordes of shoppers in bulky winter coats and bootees, a giant tree with flashing lights, a central display of a polar bear and four penguins whose wings flap, and painted animals circling a silver tree. Through it all the bearded figure of Father Frost (Ded Moroz) and his red-robed companion, the Snow Maiden (Sneurochka), smile and wave.

Families now can call a special number in Moscow and ask for a Father Frost to come to their apartment to hand out gifts. This "dial-a-Santa," Soviet-style, costs about \$4.



Keystone photo

Russian twins: wrapped and ready for the New Year

western Australia

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India: How goes Mrs. Gandhi and emergency rule?

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
As India enters 1977, after a full year and a half under national emergency rule, veteran political observers see the domestic political situation in these terms:

- The stalemate between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the opposition parties continues.
- Underground opposition to the Prime Minister has picked up new momentum, although it has switched strategy in recent months.
- The pro-Soviet Communist Party of India (CPI), until recently a close supporter of the Prime Minister, has become a shrill critic, and

a showdown between the two may be imminent.

Political activism by young people in the ruling Congress Party has reached new heights behind the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay.

Underground opposition to the Prime Minister has picked up new momentum, although it has switched strategy in recent months.

Domestic political news has been relatively sparse here since Mrs. Gandhi's government succeeded in engineering a fundamental over-

haul of the Indian Constitution and postponed elections (for the second time in 1976).

But while the Prime Minister moves to consolidate her gains, a sense of helplessness and disorientation has come over the opposition parties.

They had hoped to form a united front to offer a "viable national alternative" to the Prime Minister and her party, but whatever challenge that tactic might have posed was pre-empted when the elections were postponed. Now, the Prime Minister has placed the onus on them to change their ways in a fashion acceptable to her if they want a meaningful dialogue with her government. So far she claims to see no change in what she refers to as their "negative attitude."

Perhaps the crowning blow to date, in the eyes of the opposition, was its inability to do anything to block the Constitution-amending process in Parliament, where the Congress Party holds a comfortable majority in both houses.

Even the Communist Party these days has become something of an opponent of the Prime Minister. The CPI had long backed Mrs. Gandhi, her celebrated 20-point program for economic reform, and the emergency itself. But the Communists drew the line at postponing elections.

In November, when the CPI presented to advise Mrs. Gandhi on how she should run her government and party, she responded with a stern rebuke. When the CPI warned of a "revolutionary crisis" becoming entrenched in the ruling party, Congress officials retorted that the CPI "itself is nothing more than a totalitarian and revolutionary caucus."

The mounting confrontation may have come to a stop closer Dec. 17 when Mrs. Gandhi's government forced the resignation of the pro-Communist leader of Orissa and then put the state under federal control.

The CPI has made no secret of its hostility to Sanjay Gandhi, a feeling that appears to be mutual. And as his position in Indian politics and government becomes increasingly influential, observers say, his antagonism could cost the CPI dearly.

The younger Gandhi recently received an indirect but ringing endorsement from his mother in the form of a tribute to the youth movement of the Congress Party. Until a year ago, the Youth Congress was little more than a wing of the parent party and its activities went largely unnoticed.

While the youth movement is committed to the program and policies of the parent party, it has made some headway in forging an identity of its own behind Sanjay Gandhi's five-point program for family planning, literacy, self-help, and other forms of social change. Mrs. Gandhi said in her remarks that it was more important than her own 20-point economic program.

[The Indian underground meanwhile, seems to have become bolder in recent months despite the arrest last June of its most prominent leader, Socialist Party and railway union chief George Fernandes. In part, this is said to be because of sympathetic elements among India's law-enforcement agencies. Sanctuary for underground activists on the move now is reported reliable, communication easy, funds plentiful, and the numbers of recruits on the increase.

[Where the underground previously had sought to pressure Mrs. Gandhi into ending emergency rule, its tactic now is to try to oust her from office—by peaceful means if possible. Underground activists are working to sway four key segments of the Indian community to their way of thinking: dissident members of the ruling party; disaffected bureaucrats and police; students; and organized labor.]

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Africa

Angola refugees still dribbling into Zambia

By John barrel
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lusaka, Zambia
Zambia is making preparations to receive another 1,000 Angolan refugees at the Malalba refugee camp in the remote northwestern part of the country.

They are being moved there from makeshift camps in the extreme south of Zambia, where they fled to escape the recent fighting between Angolan government forces and guerrillas of UNITA (the Union for the Total Independence of Angola).

These latest victims of a civil war that smolders on a year after the former Portuguese colony became independent will swell the number of Angolan refugees in Zambia to more than 12,000. Another 10,000 are in Namibia (South-West Africa), which is administered by South Africa, and the UN High Commission for Refugees puts the number of Angolans in Zaire at several hundred thousand.

Because of the impossibility of covering events in Angola at close quarters, the flight of so many Angolans into neighboring countries is

perhaps the most significant evidence available on the extent of unrest in that country.

Conditions appear less settled in southern Angola, an area about the size of Texas, where UNITA guerrillas have numerous strongholds and claim the support of the 1,500,000 villagers living in scattered settlements.

UNITA is one of two Angolan nationalist movements which shared power with the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) in a short-lived transitional government before independence. It went back to the bush in February, 1976, when Cuban-led forces overran the towns and cities of the south.

UNITA's popular leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, vowed at the time that his movement would fight until the Soviet Union and Cuba were forced to withdraw from Angola. "We will make Angola the Soviet Union's Vietnam," he said.

Dr. Savimbi has not yet got rid of the Russians and Cubans, but he has posed sufficient of a threat to the Lunda administration to make Angolan President Agostinho Neto keep an estimated 10,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

One of UNITA's prime targets has been the Benguela railway, a 1,200-mile line linking the Atlantic port of Lubango with Zaire and landlocked Zambia. But making almost daily sabotage raids on the line the UNITA guerrillas have kept it closed to international traffic and in the process deprived the Lunda government of much-needed foreign exchange.

In communiques brought out of Angola by courier, UNITA claims considerable success in ambushes, attacking patrols, and destroying bridges. It says it has killed scores of government and Cuban troops and is holding 100 Cubans prisoner.

While there is no way of verifying these claims, the recent government offensive in the south seems to point to the fact that UNITA is of more than just nuisance value to the government and its Cuban supporters.

The estimated 5,000 guerrillas under Dr. Savimbi's command are not the only antigovernment force in Angola.



Bandphoto

Angolans arrive at refugee center in Namibia set up by South Africa

In the north there have been clashes along the Zaire border with guerrillas belonging to the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Cabinda) and the third of Angola's main militant movements.

But a greater threat than the FNLA at the moment is FLEC (Front for the Liberation of Cabinda enclave), a movement which is

fighting to seize the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda from the rest of Angola.

FLEC, which enjoys the support of a substantial proportion of Cabinda's 30,000 people, is reported to be tying down large numbers of government troops as result of its guerrilla operations in the thick tropical rain forest of the enclave.

Perhaps ominous for the Lunda government, these three anti-government movements are currently holding discussions on the formation of a united front which would group all the movements under a single political and military leadership.

Dr. Savimbi hollows, perhaps erroneously, that only of this type could encourage Western countries to help him — if only by supplying arms and ammunition.

If he is wrong he has one consolation. And that is that, as the Portuguese found out during the colonial campaign in Africa, containing a guerrilla army is one thing. Dealing with it is something else altogether.

Podgorny to tour in Africa

By Reuter

Moscow

Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny will visit Zambia, Mozambique, and Tanzania early this year on the first tour ever made of southern Africa by any of the top three Kremlin leaders. African diplomatic sources here said.

President Podgorny was expected in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, during the second half of March, but the exact dates and other details of his itinerary were still being worked out, these sources said.

The tour will underline Soviet diplomatic interest in an area where the United States and Britain have been increasingly active in trying to bring about a settlement of the Rhodesian problem.

All three countries Mr. Podgorny will visit are so-called "front line" black African states consulted by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in September during his southern Africa shuttle.

Britain's Ivor Richard, chairman of the now recessed Geneva conference on Rhodesia, is touring the "front line" states this week.

Mr. Podgorny's trip could mark a Kremlin attempt to take the diplomatic initiative in Southern Africa, observers said.

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South Africa's 'silly season'

News sources dry up but the problems don't blow away

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
It was a subdued but troubled Christmas season in South Africa this year.

Government officials took their vacations as they do every year in the peak of the summer, leading newspapers to call this the "silly season" because most news sources dry up.

But flashes of tension in the African subcontinent and abroad cannot be ignored.

Two of South Africa's neighbors — the usually quiet Lesotho and Botswana — have launched protests over border conflicts.

Lesotho residents have been prevented from traveling into the Transkei (the "independent" black state set up by South Africa in October) because they do not have the travel documents that the Transkei authorities demand.

Lesotho charges that South Africa is responsible for the basalt and has taken the issue to the United Nations Security Council.

Placid Botswana has become sufficiently upset about incursions on Rhodesia's security forces to expand its military force from 500 to 700 and to procure it with arms. After initial denials and denials of the alleged incursions, Rhodesia has suggested talks.

The white South Africans are also concerned about developments farther from home.

There have been protests in Britain about Barclays Bank's

internally, many in South Africa seem to be waiting for a second outbreak of student protests. This could come when schools open Jan. 5 and students show up — or more likely do not show up — for classes.

In two conciliatory moves, the South African Government recently announced that control over school committees will be given to black parents, and it has released 81 people who were being held without charges under the Internal Security Act.

But at the same time, in the country's longest political trial, nine "black consciousness" leaders were given stiff sentences (10 years for six defendants and five for the rest) for staging what would have been considered a legitimate political protest in the West.

The nine were charged more than a year ago for organizing a rally in 1974 in support of Frelimo, the black guerrilla force that formed the government in Mozambique when former Portuguese territory gained its independence in June, 1975.

Their sentences led observers to wonder what will be meted out to the latest detainees, the people who have been held since riots began in Soweto, the sprawling black township near Johannesburg, in June.

But white South Africans are also concerned about developments farther from home.

There have been protests in Britain about Barclays Bank's

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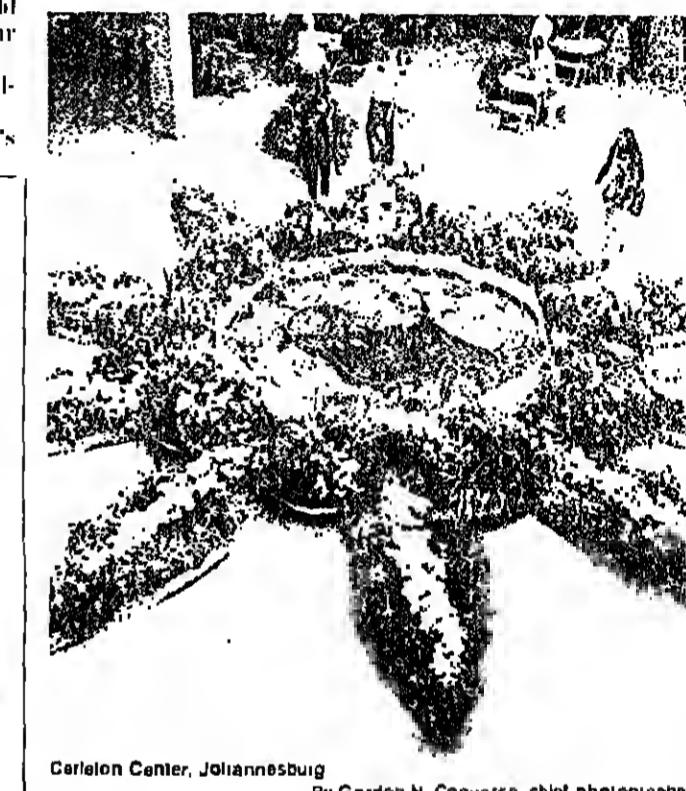
South Africa

10 million rand (\$8.7 million) purchase of South African defense bonds.

Another concern is about Andrew Young, the newly named black U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Young has received wide coverage in the press here, especially because he has as his house guests two children of the leader of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, Robert Sobukwe, who is under house arrest in Kimberly.

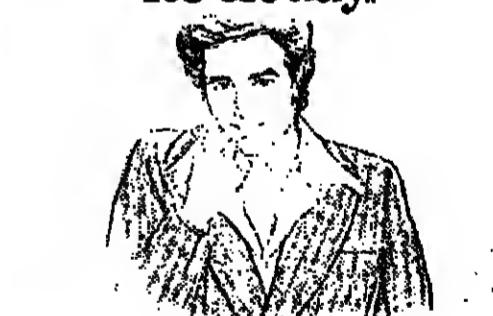
Many liberals here believe that the U.S. is the only country that can successfully encourage South Africa to abolish apartheid (the policy of legal separation of the races). But there are South Africans who still think that conservative American businessmen and the U.S. military men at the embassy here — often from the South — are more representative of the U.S. Government than Mr. Young will be. Yet others wonder whether, under the guidance of Mr. Young, the traditional U.S. policy — enunciated as "communication without acceptance," — might become "communication with rejection," or something even stronger.



Carleton Center, Johannesburg
By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Floral oasis belie tension in South Africa

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United States

Better flats for Boston's needy

Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Two key parcels of Fenway Urban Renewal Area land will be turned over to the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, to enable a private developer to build two long-awaited apartment towers at the corners of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues for elderly, low- and moderate-income residents.

The land transfer, to be made as soon as pending details have been completed, will permit 404 units of subsidized rental housing to be constructed directly opposite two famous Boston landmarks — Symphony Hall and Horticultural Hall.

The church land, along with some present BRA property, is aninating block-long spaces which extend from Huntington Avenue to St. Bololph Street. The two slender parcels face each other across Massachusetts Avenue.

Symphony Plaza East, the 14-story building slated for the east side of Massachusetts Avenue, and Symphony Plaza West, a 16-story building planned for the west side of the avenue, have been specially designed for senior citizens but will also house low- and moderate-income tenants.

Extensive plaza areas planned in front of the towers will open up this noted crossroads of Back Bay, affording a more spacious and attractive setting for Symphony and Horticultural Halls.

Rent subsidies through the Massachusetts Housing and Finance Agency (MHFA) have been committed for the 404 studio and one- and two-bedroom units in the two buildings.

According to Carl B. Rechner, the Christian Science Church's real estate consultant, the church will also make available for the development a limited contingency fund. This will cover possible added operating costs during the first five years, as required by the developer, to assure the successful operation of the project.

Two earlier developers were unable to put the pieces together financially to make the towers feasible. The present design has been worked out cooperatively by the church, the developer, the BRA, the Fenway Project Area Committee (FenPac), and the MHFA.

The development plan grants the church design approval and certain protective restrictions on the property. These cover the entire



A slight easing in Boston's need for low-rent housing is on its way

development area except for the public plazas, which will remain under jurisdiction of the city.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors," Mr. Rechner said, "realize that additional subsidized housing for the elderly and others of low and moderate income who are unable to afford current urban market living costs is

needed in this community. By making available these valuable corner properties plus supportive financial deficiency reserves, the Directors are making it possible for the developer, after years of effort, to achieve feasibility and to build. This assistance has overcome the stalemate and will enable this major project to go forward."

Mark It. Goldwitz, president of Goldwitz & Co., Inc., a Boston real estate investment and development firm, has been given an option to purchase the St. Germain Street parcels.

His plan envisions a street lined with brick sidewalks, limbed trees, and "gas" lamps lit by electricity. There will be whitewashed boxes, gardens hedged about by wrought-iron fences in front, and decks and brick patios in the rear.

The St. Germain Street project has the full support of the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA). "This is a project we will be proud of," says Robert F. Walsh, director-designate of the BRA. "We support the rehabilitation of property wherever it can occur. This property will increase the tax-producing yield to the city. In this instance a minimum of public funds is involved and it is a good investment for the city."

Had the buildings been condemned, tenants would have had to move out on short notice with no monetary compensation for their inconvenience.

Mr. Carter has a big majority in Congress and for the first time in eight years the executive and the Legislature belong to the same party.

On the other hand, Mr. Carter's election majority was small. Like John F. Kennedy, who also won by a squeaker in 1960, Mr. Carter may be trimming his ambition to his mandate.

Franklin Roosevelt picked a Cabinet in 1933 that gave little hint of the earthquakes to come. Who would have seen the "New Deal" in faceless men like Henry Morgenthau, George Dern, Homer Cummings, or Daniel Roper? True, there were three different figures: Harold Ickes, Henry A. Wallace, and Frances Perkins, but they were almost unknown.

In the final analysis — now as then — the character of a particular presidential administration, in the semi-monarchical American political system, depends on the man at the top.

Carter's Cabinet: what he looked for

By Richard L. Strain
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Almost a year after the nearly obscure Jimmy Carter emerged in the Iowa caucuses as front runner, down to today when he only awaits the oath to become 29th President, questions have persisted over his approach and policies. Partly because of his lack of prominence in previous national experience, partly because variations in cultural background as a newcomer from the South, and partly from his own references and the fact his campaign did not pinpoint issues, Mr. Carter has come to the front door of the White House probably the least known elected official of modern times.

Mr. Carter's Cabinet appointments have been the most revealing clues so far. He has disappointed extremists on both sides. His choice of his official family generally features moderates, pragmatists, practical officials. There have been some signs of disappointment from social reformers, some expressions of relief from the business community. After an initial dip the stock market has given its preliminary endorsement by rising sharply.

Repeated statements from Mr. Carter's staff, firmly reiterated last week by Stuart El-

lenz, director of policy planning for the transition, place Mr. Carter's first priority at re-establishing confidence in the economy: so many other plans hinge on this, Mr. Elzenz noted — whether there will be money for social reforms, whether the public will go along with the new regime (selected by the most possible majority and with almost half the eligible not voting), and whether international problems can be eased — that this goal comes first.

Mr. Carter has repeatedly emphasized administrative capacity in introducing his Cabinet, sometimes using the phrase a "tough, competent manager." Stress on efficiency follows his recognition of Georgia government agencies and hope of doing this in Washington.

Three novelties appeared in the selection process:

- A determination to give a role to Vice-President-Elect Walter F. Mondale, with a desk in the White House.
- Publicly naming "finalists" in the selection process, whittled out by hundreds of telephone calls. Last-minute criticism in the public space may have shamed James R. Schlesinger from the Defense to the Energy post. This method, significantly, was not used for Mr. Carter's controversial appointee, Griffin B. Bell (attorney general) a law partner of Carter's close friend, Charles Kirk of Atlanta. Civil rights activists criticize Mr. Bell.

Street renewed

From decay to elegance

By Emilie T. Lively
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
St. Germain Street's brick row houses, built in Back Bay Boston in the 1890s, are getting a 20th-century lense on life.

Restoration by a private developer has begun which promises to transform this snug little side street between Massachusetts Avenue and Dalton Street into an attractive, tree-lined block of first-class apartments and town houses adjacent to both the Prudential Center and the Christian Science Center.

Of the 55 structures on the block, more than 40, including over 100 apartment units, are owned by Church Realty Trust, the real estate affiliate of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

Acquisition began in the 1950s in anticipation of The Mother Church's need to clear the land for expansion of its administrative facilities. Most of the buildings were purchased during the 1960s.

After plans for the Christian Science Center were completed, however, it was found that the church would have no immediate need for its St. Germain Street ownership. So the property was retained, not for housing purposes, but primarily as a land reserve for possible long-range future development.

During the intervening years, Church Realty Trust has virtually subsidized its St. Germain Street houses, allowing tenants to renew at the same low rentals that were in effect when the property was purchased.

Forced to generate more capital from the property to meet maintenance costs, slowed up by inflation and the energy crisis, Church Realty Trust finally applied to the Boston Rent Control Board for permission to increase rents.

An in-depth building inspection that followed revealed that serious structural damage had occurred.

Faced with the choice of either having the buildings condemned, razed, and replaced by parking lots, or attempting to find a developer who could save the housing and the character of the neighborhood, The Mother Church selected the latter course.

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Ford looks back and tells why

By Arthur Unger
Television critic of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Outgoing Gerald Ford believes his pardon of Richard Nixon had a "very adverse political impact" on his campaign for re-election in November.

In an interview televised Jan. 2 President Ford told ABC News anchorwoman Barbara Walters:

"I issued the pardon because in the first month that I was President we had horrendous problems of developing recession . . . problems in Southeast Asia and Vietnam. And all the time there was controversy day after day. . . . I was spending at least 25 percent of my time listening to legal arguments about what we should do with the Nixon papers at a time when I should have been working 100 percent of the time on the war and the problems of the economy. And that is the only reason I made the decision." Mr. Ford revealed that he discussed the pardon with Mrs. Ford two or three days before he did it.

"I frankly told her, 'This will have a very adverse political impact.' I just decided regardless of the political consequences that I would do what I thought was right. . . . I am sure it had an adverse impact as far as the election was concerned."

President Ford denied that he is depressed by the results of the election. "I think I reacted about as calmly, dispassionately as anybody possibly could We got very close and I think our expectations got a little higher than were justified. Inwardly I really thought I was going to win . . . but under no circumstances when it was all over on Nov. 3 did it affect my attitude mentally or physically."

However, President Ford did admit to Mrs. Walters that he had been visited by the early victory in Oklahoma into thinking that perhaps Texas would go his way. Especially when John Connally called "and sounded very optimistic."

Why did President Ford run for re-election when he had said he had no intention of being a candidate earlier, asked Miss Walters.

"I didn't make the decision to run based on the capability of a president to wield power. I really decided I could do a better job in the 2½ years ahead if I said I was going to be a candidate for the next four years."

However, Mr. Ford said that he is not bitter toward Mr. Carter. "In a hotly contested political challenge, a challenger has to make broad statements, he has to elaborate, he has to be a little stronger than reality when he gets down to the job."

Miss Walters asked what Mr. Ford feels to be his greatest achievement as President.

The President denied that Senator Dole had been a handicap. "If you look at the states we won, they were primarily from the Mississippi west, and those were states that Senator Dole had an impact on." He defended Mr. Dole's strong statement: "Vice-Presidential candidates traditionally are a little more vigorous or forceful or strident than the presidential candidates."

Mr. Ford thinks that President-Elect Carter "is going to find you can't turn a switch and automatically increase employment and decrease unemployment, the can't by waving a wand eliminate a deficit even over a period of time . . . some of the statements he made during the campaign those of us in the political arena understand as purely political comment and the reality when he gets in the oval office will be significantly altered."

Does Mr. Ford now feel he made any wrong moves in the election campaign?

He indicated he was most sorry he had never visited Delaware. "We lost Delaware despite the fact that the Republican candidate



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

On Nixon pardon: "I did what I thought was right"

for governor, senator, and House of Representatives did win."

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Does Mr. Ford now feel he made any wrong moves in the election campaign?

He indicated he was most sorry he had never visited Delaware. "We lost Delaware despite the fact that the Republican candidate

be his greatest achievement as President. "The feeling that I brought to the country, if you let your mind drift back to Aug. 9, 1976, people were angry with one another, there was divisiveness among our people, there was a mistrust of people for their government, and Washington as an institution was in great trouble. The last 2½ years has changed the whole situation very significantly."

Mr. Ford's toughest decision? "The night we made the fateful decision involving Mayaguez. In the broader sense, how to convince the Egyptians on the one hand and the Israelis on the other to agree to terms for the Sinai II agreement."

President Ford's greatest disappointment in office? "That we haven't been able to turn the economy around as effectively as I had hoped." President Ford feels the greatest danger ahead lies in foreign policy in the Middle East and southern Africa. He also feels it is important to the world that the SALT II agreement be achieved.

President Ford indicated concern that if all Governor Carter's programs were enacted into law in the next two years, "we would definitely head to the financial, political kind of difficulties that exist to fulfill today."

First of all, of course, the President-Elect must move fast to provide a budget revision for fiscal year 1978, one that will be aimed at restoring confidence in the economy. March 1 is his deadline.

While there are numerous and varying pressures on the President-Elect for how his "slimline" will be spelled out, it seems clear here that it will be a "mix" of individual tax reduction, corporate tax incentives, and a public-service jobs program.

Top Carter aids say that a tax cut is more likely than a tax rebate — and that there is no decision yet as to whether the tax reduction will be temporary or permanent.

Other options in the economic package include a housing stimulus; direct fiscal relief to states and municipalities; a stimulus to private industry to expand jobs, probably through accelerated depreciation or investment-tax credit legislation; and cyclical revenue sharing which would be "triggered" by high unemployment rates with a possible break being given in the Northeast by allowing a higher unemployment rate trigger in deference to its more serious joblessness problems.

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V.P. Mondale won't be sitting on his hands

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Vice-President Mondale and his new role as "deputy president" clearly is Mr. Carter's answer to those who have been looking for bold innovation in the emerging Carter administration.

While Mr. Carter's precise plans for Mr. Mondale still remain a bit hazy, it appears that the Vice-President's involvement in running the government will be total.

He will be the person closest to the President's elbow in providing advice on topics and issues all across the board, domestic and foreign.

And while Mr. Mondale won't be called "chief of staff," it appears that he is due to become the chief staff coordinator and presidential troubleshooter — on a day-to-day basis.

So said the director of Mr. Carter's transition office here — Barbara Blum — on Wednesday morning, providing clarification for press

secretary Jody Powell's comments of the previous afternoon in which Mr. Powell said that Mr. Mondale would, in many ways, be a "co-equal" of the President but that he would not, strictly speaking, be chief of staff.

Miss Blum, at a breakfast with reporters, said Mr. Mondale's duties would be "much broader" than chief of staff — that he would be "chief of staff plus."

At the same breakfast she unveiled presidential staff appointments which include the following:

Hamilton Jordan — Head of Personnel at the White House and liaison to the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Jordan will be the political adviser in the White House.

Jack Watson — Secretary to the Cabinet. Mr. Watson will work closely with the chairman.

Greg Schmidinger — Presidential Appointments Secretary.

Robert Lapham — Presidential Counsel.

So said the director of Mr. Carter's transition office here — Barbara Blum — on Wednesday morning, providing clarification for press

There has been one previous appointment,

that of Mr. Powell as press secretary.

Miss Blum said the President would be seeking "four or five more" to make up his high-level team in the White House.

She said that he "hoped" that blacks and women would have some representation in these final appointments.

While there has been considerable speculation that Miss Blum, herself, would be one of these eventually selected to the White House staff, she did not provide confirmation.

The injection of Mr. Mondale into the mainstream of the Carter administration has aroused a considerable amount of speculation here, running along these lines:

• What if Mr. Mondale turns out to be an outstanding "deputy"? Wouldn't the acclaim he gets for such a performance give him a particularly strong leg up in succeeding Mr. Carter in the presidency — should Mr. Carter remain on for two terms?

• What if the Vice-President finds this high-level executive position a little heady and, at least after a while, begins, perhaps little by little, to take on some of the presidential decisionmaking?

That is, doesn't any president take some high risks by giving a vice-president so much power — or potential power?

Miss Blum granted that there were questions about this new President/Vice-President relationship that would have to be worked out in "the shake-down period."

From page 1

★ Blacks vs. blacks in S. Africa

To the young militants, the migrant workers' defiance of the mounting call underlined the migrants' image as collaborators in South Africa's economic system. In black eyes, this system is repugnant because black migrant workers provide cheap labor to sustain white privilege.

The entire system in South Africa — political as well as economic — is the target of the young militants. Unlike earlier black protesters in South Africa, they want to overthrow the system — not simply make it more bearable for themselves. They are most commonly referred to as the Black Consciousness movement, and the South African Government refuses to have anything to do with them, except through the police in contributions.

But the police did try Monday night on the outskirts of Nyanga to effect some kind of truce or reconciliation between representatives of the militant teenagers and the migrant workers involved in the weekend violence. The police said the "peace talks" broke down soon after they had started.

Many hundreds of township residents not directly involved in the trouble have fled to seek safety elsewhere since the violence started at the weekend. In the full fury of the clashes, at least 85 houses were burned down and 94 badly damaged. The homes of young militants became the target of the migrant workers seeking revenge for the attacks on their hostels.

A somewhat similar pattern emerged last August some thousand miles away in Soweto. In

the biggest black township of all, young black militants there clashed with migrant workers (mainly Zulus) living in hostels, who provide a large part of the manual labor force for the Johannesburg industrial area.

The Black Consciousness movement is apparently convinced that the most potent weapon against the apartheid system in South Africa is the country's black labor force. Since the initial trouble in Soweto more than six months ago, young black militants have tried on a number of occasions to impress whites with the weapon at black disposal by organizing black work boycotts. These have been only partly and briefly successful because so difficult to sustain.

In what may have been intended as seasonal or conciliatory gestures, the South African Government has released from jail (where they were being detained without trial) Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of still-jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, and news photographer Peter Magubane. Mrs. Mandela was immediately served with a "hanging" and house arrest order.

Whether these moves will have any effect on the fearless young militants is questionable. So far they have seemed beyond the reach of South Africa's white political leadership — even that less hard-line than Prime Minister John Vorster. Mr. Vorster, of course, has never sought to reach them with any kind of dialogue. In fact he rules it out. This in a word is South Africa's tragedy.



South African blacks fleeing Nyanga township with belongings

AP photo

Marijuana laws costing too much?

By the Associated Press

Washington

The government should consider reducing penalties for marijuana smoking because of the "relatively high price" society now pays to enforce anti-marijuana laws, a federal drug abuse panel says.

In a report to President Ford, the Strategy Council on Drug Abuse said it unanimously believes marijuana is harmful and "federal policy ought to strongly discourage its use."

The council stopped short of recommending the elimination of criminal penalties for marijuana use. But it questioned the usefulness of criminal sanctions against marijuana smoking because of its "widespread recreational use" and "the relatively low social cost associated with this type of use."

The council, which includes four Cuban members, issued recommendations annually on federal antidrug strategy.

Mr. Ford may leave the 56-page report for his successor to act on. President-Elect Jimmy Carter has said he favors decriminalizing the possession of small amounts of marijuana, but increasing penalties for selling and distributing the drug.

From page 1

★ Lessons learned from '76

By the Associated Press

Washington

Since Chou and Mao had been the managers of Chinese affairs from the success of their revolution in 1949 right down to this last year, their passing left a power vacuum in China and deep uncertainty. Moscow decided that an opportunity might emerge for its own "détente" with Peking. It called off its routine propaganda campaign against China, sent appropriate and courteous messages on the occasions of the passings of Chou and Mao and stood ready to step down the level of suspicion and mutual abuse which has marked Chinese-Soviet relations for nearly a decade.

As the year ends, it is still not clear to outside observers where the real power in China lies. Huai Ku-feng is the official new leader. But unrest is reported from a number of important provincial centers. Huai's authority does not seem yet to be firmly established. The "king of fairs," headed by Mao's former wife, Chiang Ching, has been denounced and arrested. Whether they are still alive is unknown to the outside world. But that does not seem to have ended the matter.

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The American foreign policy community debated vigorously over whether Washington should take its lead from Moscow and seek likewise to improve U.S. relations with China. The anxiety was general that any real im-

provement in Chinese-Soviet relations would be a disadvantage to the United States. One suggestion widely considered, but inconclusively, was that Washington should de-recognize the Nationalist Government on Taiwan as that of China and thus clear the way for full and formal diplomatic relations with Peking. But there was no point in doing anything until the winners in Peking could be discerned.

Moscow was relatively quiescent during 1976. Leonid Brezhnev was in his 70th year. He spent most of his time during the year trying to consolidate and stabilize both his own country and its system of alliances. Just before his birthday on Dec. 19 rolled around he traveled through the satellite buffer zone of Eastern Europe trying to seem benign and helpful. He promised the Poles a loan and help with their meat shortages. The regime there is shaky and could easily be toppled by dissatisfaction among the factory working classes. He assured the Yugoslavs that he had no acquisitive intentions against them, but they shrewdly made him put it in writing.

It was not the best of years for Mr. Brezhnev. Communism lost out in Portugal. The French and Italian Communists parties increased their distance from Moscow doctrine and influence. Soviet warships, once based in Egypt, had no immediate alternative naval facilities of equal usefulness anywhere in the

Mediterranean. The world as seen from Moscow was not a friendly place.

Perhaps that was the main reason why the Soviets continued to send more tanks to their armored division tank parks all through Eastern Europe. They now have an estimated 18,000 tanks in position from which they could, in theory, start rolling west across the North German plain. Probably about half were old and out of date. And there has of late been considerable improvement in anti-tank weaponry. Some military experts think the Russian emphasis on tanks reflects the old military tendency to prepare to fight the last war instead of the next one. Still, it is the largest deployment of tanks in the world today, or in history.

All of which means that President-Elect Carter will have a number of weighty decisions to make almost as soon as he gets into the White House. He and his cabinet officers must pick up the negotiations over the Middle East and over southern Africa. They will have to decide how best to balance off the weight of those 18,000 Soviet tanks in Eastern Europe. They will have to decide what to do about U.S. relations with Peking as soon as they can know who is in charge of the store in Peking.

Messrs. Ford and Kissinger have left a lot of unfinished business for the new team. But, by and large the American position in the world is in remarkably good condition.

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Middle East

West Bank Arabs tune in to Geneva talks

By Jason Morris

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

"I sent my son to fight the Israelis, not to help Kamal Jumblatt become premier of Lebanon."

Mr. Jumblatt is the Druze chieftain who led the leftists in the Lebanese fighting.

The defected Palestinian-Arab father's lament was quoted by Amil Hammad, a prominent journalist on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, to prove his countrymen's widespread disappointment with the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) active role in the Lebanese civil war.

Mr. Hammad, former editor of the militant left-wing Arabic daily Al-Fajr, published in the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem, attributed the relatively tame anti-Israeli riots that recently erupted on the West Bank to this kind of criticism of PLO policies.

The riot came at a time of political reassessment.

"Mr. Hammad said, in an attempt to explain why a call for a general strike in protest against extension of Israel's value-added tax (VAT) in the West Bank was only partially

contended that the Arabs who have been living under Israeli military rule for nearly a decade are more concerned with the composition of the Geneva conference on Middle East peace than on an additional 8 percent to be paid for goods and services.

This issue has dominated editorial debate in the Arabic dailies that circulate among the West Bank's 650,000 inhabitants.

One school of local Palestinians thought favors the Syrian idea of a single combined Arab delegation to include PLO representatives, thereby skirting Israel's objections to a separate PLO delegation.

Another prefers co-option of prominent Palestinian Arabs from the West Bank to serve as part of Jordan's mission to Geneva. The West Bank was under Jordanian rule from 1948 to 1967.

"Let Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the PLO coordinate with one another to arrange some kind of representation from the occupied areas," Mr. Hammad said.

The politically alert ex-editor detects a preference

Latin America

Argentina struggles to solve troubles it shouldn't have

By James Nelson Gudsell
Latin America correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires
Troubled Argentina's many problems are largely man-made.

The fact emerges clearly as the country's new military government grapples with a legion of political, economic, and social woes that have turned the nation, once the brightest hope in the region, into the tragedy of Latin America.

The problems include:

- A virtual civil war between left-leaning terrorists and security forces in which more than 1,000 Argentines have been killed in the past year alone.
- An economic collapse that led to near bankruptcy for the nation and an inflation rate of 400 percent for the year.

- A growing social strife between classes, between the haves and the have-nots, with the emergence of pockets of poverty in a nation where they were almost unknown 25 years ago.

Argentina is the one country in South America that might not have these problems.

Where other nations have limited resources, Argentina's natural and human resources are prodigious.

The country is endowed with the most fertile soil and most ideal climate on the continent. Its mineral resources are virtually unlimited and still largely unexploited. And its sweet and salt waters abound with amazing varieties and quantities of fish. It was once the world's eighth most developed nation.

What is more, while most Latin American lands have large, untrained, and unskilled populations, Argentina has a highly literate, articulate, and educated population, trained in a variety of skills that are the envy of many another nation.

So, the question is: What went wrong?

The answer keeps coming back to the essential conclusion that Argentina's troubles are man-made.

The roots of the current malaise go back decades. Many Argentines tend to blame their difficulties on one man: Juan Domingo Peron, who for three decades dominated the destinies of 20 million or more Argentines, either as dictator in Buenos Aires or in exile as manipulator of millions, pulling strings and making it difficult for those who governed actually to govern.

But to blame Mr. Peron alone is too simplistic a view, according to Argentines who in recent months have tried to assess the causes of their nation's current and continuing trauma.

"We're all to blame in a way," comments a former cabinet minister who in an earlier military government grappled with economic concerns. "Every Argentine has a solution to every problem — and each solution is different. And we all want our solution to be tried and don't give two hoots for anybody else's."

If anything, our biggest problem is that we are not a nation, but a group of people more interested in our own little lives than in our communities or our nation."

In some measure, this is the root of the overall Argentine tragedy. The country simply



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Where leadership is lacking

has not been able to agree on solutions to the political, economic, and social problems which, have, for some 50 years, been growing steadily.

If José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz, the present occupant of the ministry, has done nothing else, he has at least remained in office nine months. "That's something of a track record," one of his associates comments.

But it is more than continually in ministries that is needed. It is leadership. A former president recently called for "caring, not demagogic" leadership, saying that "a sense of national consciousness is needed if we are to restore and remake our nation."

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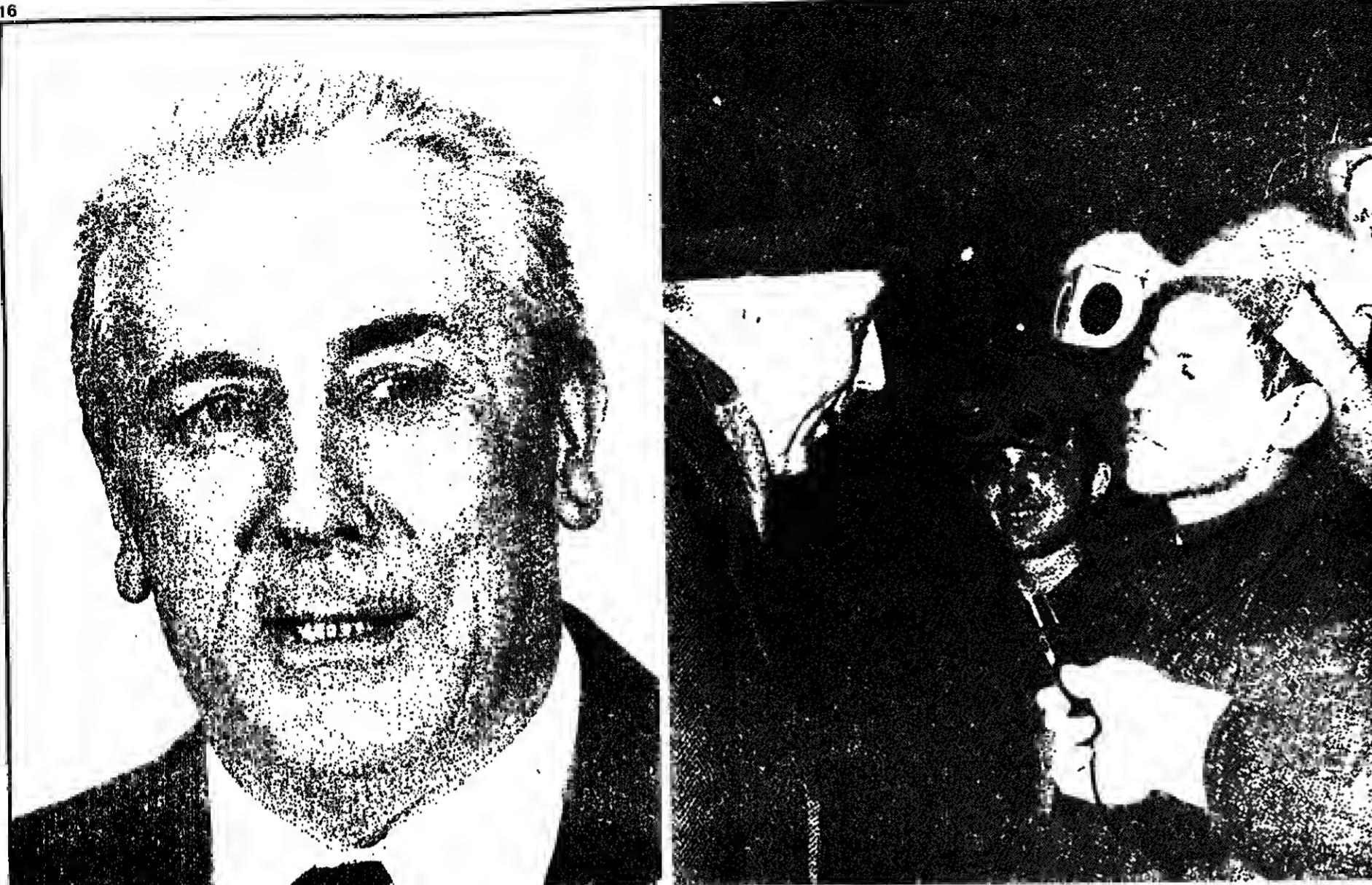
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Party leader Gierek — under fire

By Sven Simon

Acclaimed for factory visits in 1970, Gierek (left) now is criticized by workers

Poland: look who's c

Communist workers, liberal intellectuals, and Roman Catholics are aligned in an unheard-of consensus against the government on a food-price issue and media censorship.

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw
Everyone with a stake in Poland — its own leaders, the Russians, the Roman Catholic Church, and most Poles themselves — are concerned about the most sensitive internal situation since the 1950s in this Communist-ruled but stubbornly independent country.

In 1956 bitter domestic discontents overthrew a Stalinist regime. That was only the first of three stormy outbreaks by Polish workers when the government failed to meet their expectations about living standards and other conditions.

In 1970 the workers drove out Wladyslaw Gomulka, a liberal turned autocrat. Their third revolt occurred last June, when his successor, Edward Gierek — surprisingly misjudging the public mood as Mr. Gomulka had done before him — announced drastic food-price increases that sparked factory riots and rekindled the old public frustrations.

The government at once canceled the increases, but the damage was done. The Gierek leadership suffered a grave slump in public credibility even though real wages had risen 7 percent a year, and the production of consumer goods had increased appreciably between 1971 and 1975.

Industry, moreover, had made impressive advances. Its growth rate was among the world's highest, and through a tremendous build-up of economic ties with the West most of

the country's major installations had been equipped with modern technology.

In retrospect, these were years of mutual euphoria. As late as the Communist Party Congress of 1975, Poland was still Eastern Europe's success story of the 1970s. Only mild warnings were heard of reefs ahead and the need, for instance, to provide incentives for Poland's predominantly private agriculture. Of course, that would mean more expensive food.

The unfavorable coincidence

The regime was not entirely to blame. The Western recession, the sharp rise in Soviet oil prices, and three unfavorable harvests (1974 into 1976) struck at the same time, with dire effects on Poland's ability to boost hard-currency-earning exports to pay for the imports of Western equipment.

The five-year freeze on food prices and rising prices worldwide boomeranged alarmingly against agriculture.

When a pound of pork cost less at the shop than the farmer needed to put that pound on the pig, it was not surprising that the private peasant farmers demanded higher prices before they would try to produce more.

With food subsidies already running at a gigantic level, economists advised that the increases must be passed on to the consumer.

People already were frustrated enough by having the money, but having to wait three years for a Polish-built flat or six years for a new apartment. Housewives were exasperated by frequent shortages in the shops and the long lines they encountered when they shopped after an already long work day.

The reactions to the price proposals should have been predictable. But even more serious for the government those reactions demonstrated how brittle was that "new" relationship between rulers and ruled that had seemed to be Mr. Gierek's major achievement.

Popular disappointment arose not so much from the realization that "the party was over," as from Mr. Gierek's failure to honor his pledge of constant, genuine dialogue with the people.

"He visited enough factories," an unhappy worker was a member of the Communist Party, told this reporter. "but increasingly he talked only with managers and party secretaries, who assured him everything would be 'all right.'"

As Christmas nears, the situation has quieted. Prisoners jailed for long terms have been freed, the combined pressure of the Roman Catholic Church, some of Poland's best-known writers and academics, (The latter formed a workers' "defense committee" as part of a broad-based community of opinion), warning that, without a more open society, Poles would vote but violent demonstration to make their opinion known.

To pacify public feeling, abundant stocks of other foodstuffs have been put on the market for mas in a Communist state that remains a de unambiguously conceded official Christian holiday.

Capital investments have been pared to release continue food subsidies and finance a big boost to service over the next three years. Agricultural investments have been increased greatly, mostly to benefit the sector.

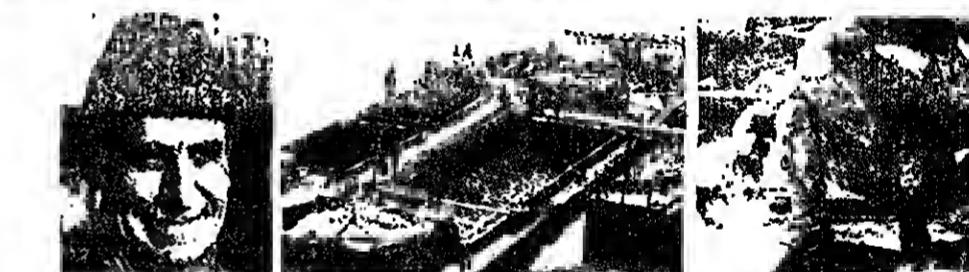
The same language
In every speech, Mr. Gierek warns that better standards depend, finally, on better work, higher productivity, export quality, and so on.

But can this be achieved without some changes in the necessarily restrictive pattern of contemporary society?

It is a curious experience indeed to meet with Party journalists and then with Roman



MODERN EGYPT under construction



Photos by Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo
Egypt has swung wide an "open door" to foreign investment. But the nation's Byzantine bureaucracy has not cleared all the obstacles off the silt.

The resumption of traffic on the Suez Canal, reconstruction of war-damaged facilities, and the creation of new cities and industries along the canal's banks are major achievements of the period since Egyptian President Sadat first announced his "infitah," or opening to Western capital in early 1974.

However, no big U.S. or other international firm has so far taken advantage of Egypt's Law No. 43, a key document which liberalizes foreign investment rules.

Mr. Sadat's open-door strategy aims to attract foreign firms interested in the advantages of free trade zones set up in Egyptian territory and to entice foreign capital into the rest of Egypt by ending long-standing socialist and bureaucratic restrictions.

Assets for the investor

Egypt has some solid economic assets: good though overtaxed transport and communications networks; a large and disciplined labor force; an economy divided between agriculture (31 percent), industry, and mining (22 percent), services (28 percent), and a growing oil industry. As well, Egypt has a large traditional political influence in the Arab world.

Yet the government offers a parallel "incentive" rate of 70 piasters to the dollar for tourists, and black market prices go even higher.

All of this, understandably, gives the foreign investor reason to believe that his investment and earnings are likely to be devalued. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has repeatedly

urged the government to introduce a floating market exchange rate, which would be somewhere close to the incentive rate. This move has been repeatedly postponed and was to have been discussed again by Egypt and the IMF at the end of this year.

Egypt's Law No. 43 aims to set the stage for developing the Egyptian economy through joint ventures, combining Egypt's large labor force, its management, and its natural resources with Western capital and technology and expertise, and with the large amount of Arab capital released by the surplus oil revenue in countries like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Israel's return of the Sinai oil fields in the 1975 disengagement accord, the Suez Canal's reopening, construction of the Suez-to-Mediterranean oil pipeline, the Canal Zone reconstruction projects, and the new agricultural projects are all major signals promising stability and forward movement to the prospective investor.

Despite this, business sources in Egypt estimate that only about \$75 million, at this writing, had actually come into the country in 1976 under the provisions of Law No. 43. However, commitments and promises may total \$1 billion. One sign that hesitation had been overcome would be positive results in the long talks between the Egyptian Government and both Ford and General Motors of the United States for car and truck plants. These have so far led to no major agreements. Neither has British Leyland Motors been able to fulfill its old plans for a Land Rover assembly plant, despite the company's removal from the Arab boycott black-list earlier this year.

*Continued on Page B-3

B2 MODERN EGYPT

Suez Canal cities spread toward renewal

Egyptian plans: industry, housing, tax-free zones

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Port Said, Egypt

Israel has long been famed for its instant cities and housing developments. Now Egypt could acquire a reputation for speedy construction of housing facilities.

Since the Suez Canal zone's towns were shattered by the Arab-Israel wars of 1967 and 1973, about 33,000 new homes have been built and 55,000 houses, 210 schools, and 40 hospitals renovated. Already the Suez area has lost much of its war-damaged look.

Further, the plans now being carried out to implant industries, and reclaim land could transform this city and the entire canal area into a giant free-trade zone by the year 2000, Egyptian planners believe. They envision a Midas-torn "Hong Kong."

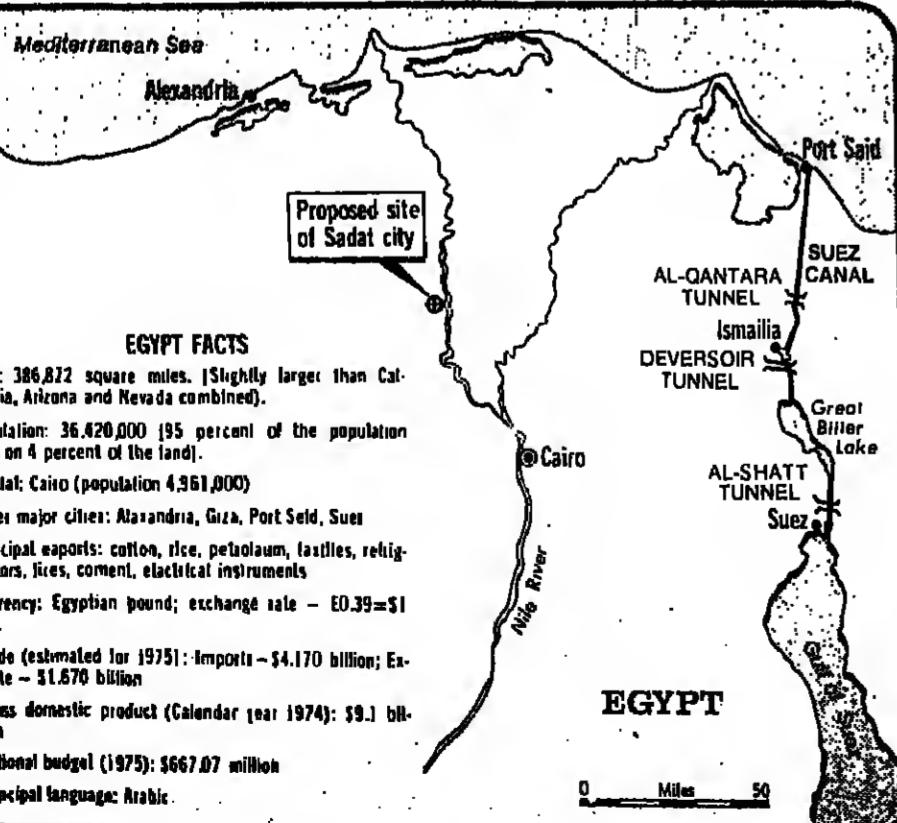
Port Said is a kind of pilot project for the rest of the zone. Heavy construction activity and a brisk business in tax-free imported and Egyptian goods with the crews of ships waiting their turn to pass the canal are encouraging outward signs.

Of over 80 new projects scheduled for rebuilding in this city - the number is about equal in the other two main canal zone cities, Ismailia and Suez - 17 were already under way when the free zone was inaugurated by the start of this year.

Six customs gates separate the city, the only part of the canal area where a free zone now effectively operates, from the rest of Egypt. Foreigners and Egyptians enter and leave freely. But articles like cameras and television sets are registered as you enter. Residents of Egypt taking goods out of Port Said may have to pay duty on some items purchased in the tax-free shops. Port Said residents, like engineer Wagdi Shawany, who has lived here since 1961, are entitled (if they live here before the 1967 war) to buy tax-free automobiles now being imported into the zone and displayed in the new showrooms of several European car



New housing mixes with old in Port Said
By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer



New city: a design for tomorrow

By Ron Scherer
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

In an effort to stem the rapidly increasing population of Cairo, the Egyptian Government is considering building entirely new cities.

The new cities, much like planned communities that have sprung up in the U.S. and Britain, are being carefully designed to疏解 some of the 8 million people living in overcrowded Cairo.

One such project, Sadat City, is being planned by Philadelphia-based David A. Crane & Partners, who won the planning job in competition with 30 consortia from 16 countries. Included in the Crane group is New York-based Marcel Breuer & Associates, Parsons Brinckerhoff International, Inc., and Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co., the accounting firm.

According to Scott Killinger, managing partner of David A. Crane, Inc., of Philadelphia, the idea is to get private industry and public groups together to provide the money and jobs necessary to get the job done. Part of Peat Marwick's job is to make a regional economic market and industrial survey to determine a feasible industrial and commercial mix for Sadat City.

Steel mill considered

One project considered is a steel rolling mill. With such a mill, explains Mr. Killinger, it is possible to set up a chain of manufacturing industries such as autos, appliances, and heavy industry. It is planned for the mill to produce 400,000 tons annually.

Another possibility is a chemical plant. Wadi el-Natrun to the west is reported to have minerals useful for chemical production.

The industrial base of the city will differentiate it from Brasilia, capital of Brazil, and Islamabad in Pakistan. Both of these new cities are government centers located in remote areas. Sadat City will be 40 to 50 miles from Cairo, either on the desert road to Alexandria or on the Rosetta branch of the Nile. According to Mr. Killinger, there is ground water available, although the group is studying the effect on pumping or drawing down the water level.

Tentative plans envision the city's growing in units of 250,000 people until it reaches the 1 million level by the year 2000. However, the planners have not detailed any work beyond the first 250,000 people.

One of the major questions surrounding the city's development is funding. At the moment, says Mr. Killinger, the cost is projected at \$1 billion. However, that cost could inflate before the city is actually built. The Egyptian Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction, the government agency in charge of the projects, is talking to Arab business as well as international units world complete the picture, creating 110,000 more jobs by 2000.

Port Ibrahim, at the canal's southern end, the master plan calls for growth of the city from its present 160,000 population to one million by the turn of the century. Industrial projects planned for Suez include a cement plant, additions to the two war-damaged oil refineries, a spinning mill, and a fertilizer factory. An unidentified U.S. firm has shown serious interest in building a pipe factory, perhaps in a joint venture with Arab oil-state funds. Light industrial units would complete the picture, creating 110,000 more jobs by 2000.

The design of the city requires meticulous planning because of the harsh desert environment, Mr. Killinger explains. Thus, the edges of the city will be protected by wind screens and devices to keep the desert from creeping into the town, or the town from creeping into the desert. At the same time, stresses the planner, "You can't impose Western suburban values on an Egyptian city."

Because of the high population growth in Egypt (about 4 percent per year), there is a feeling of urgency about the project at the ministry. Consequently, the American team is trying to complete its planning in 15 months. At that time, the ministry will make such critical decisions as to the exact location of the city and what industrial projects will be pursued. It is also hoped by then funding for the "new city" will have been found.

Fending off the desert

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, January 3, 1977

Mrs. Sadat champions peace, women's rights on her worldwide tours

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

"Women," says Mrs. Jihan Sadat, Egypt's first lady, "are war's natural enemies."

The world's women, she told the Women's University of the Philippines in Manila after receiving an honorary doctorate of humankind this November for her work as a champion of worldwide women's rights, have a natural vocation for peace.

Mrs. Sadat, 41, Eastern born during the autumn just past, gave her opportunity to continue the conversation with leaders of women's movement. She began last year, when she led Egypt's delegation to the commemoration of Women's International Year in Mexico City.

The theme of peace, which she says Egypt's

mainly poor and fast-growing population,

approaching 30 million, needs most of all,

reflected in most of her discussions abroad.

"Insister and mutual respect," she said in Manila, "are the only guarantees of progress in a

world which looks more and more like a war-

front jungle."

closer to home, she qualified this by recalling

that Egypt cannot feel that a real peace settle-

ment has come with Israel until occupied

Arab land is restored. "I don't think anyone

can bear his land to be occupied . . ."

she told

Filipino television. "We also want the Palestini-

ans to live as human beings. They don't have

a homeland, they don't have their houses. They

are living now as refugees all around the Arab

world. It is not human."

(Such sentiments did not prevent Mrs. Yitzhak Rabin, wife of Israeli Prime Minister Ra- bin, from describing Mrs. Sadat, whom she

glimpsed at the Mexican City conference in

1975, as "a beautiful person.")

The best-known Egyptian feminist was Hoda Sharawi

Shawqi, founder of the first important Egyp-

tian women's movement who in 1923 dramed

publicly to benefit the traditionalist camp.

"I told them no," she recalls, "and I sug-

gested that all of us have more important

things to do than worry about such purely ex-

ternal things." For her, the important things

are projects undertaken for other people. Jihan

Sadat, whose mother was English and whose

father was Egyptian, was born in Beaufort, S.C.

probably more persuasive than Hoda Sharawi

on the Cairo University campus, three of

her fellow women students asked her to pose

with them in a group photo with her head covered in conservative Muslim fashion, evidently

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The Economic Open-Door Policy

The economic open-door policy is the one which is being pursued by Egypt, and has been in the past.

Since the late sixties, some aspects of the economic open-door policy started to appear in many Third World and Socialist states. The policy evolved from the premise that economic isolation of any state is impossible, because of the interdependence of the economic welfare of all states throughout the world.

In pursuing the economic open-door policy Egypt is keen to make clear that her main objective in this policy is the maintenance of economic development in Egypt by using Arab and foreign capital and the latest technology.

The economic open-door policy therefore aims at the co-operation of Arab and foreign capital in order to participate with national capital in financing development plans and in filling the gap between the quantity of public savings and of the required investments for such development.

The open-door policy also aims, domestically, at encouraging the private sector to play an active role, side by side with the public sector, in increasing production.

The Law of the economic open-door policy:

Article No. 43 for the year 1974 defines the main principles regarding the range of Arab and foreign investments as well as the Free Zones, and shows the main objectives of this policy as follows:

-1. Financing projects:

The Law took into consideration the invitation of financial institutions to practise

their activity in this field and to afford the opportunity for the establishment of financial institutions in Egypt either by foreign or mixed capital and such companies took the following shapes:

- a) Investment companies: for the employment of sums (money) in the areas defined by the Law.
- b) Investment banks: insurance companies which carry on their dealings in free currency.
- c) Banks which carry out dealings in local currency.

These financial institutions aim at filling the existing finance gap and affording capital financing which helps to increase the project's capacity for production and widening its activities.

-2. Obtaining advanced technology:

Article No. 43 for the year 1974 stipulated that all instruments and equipment imported for carrying out investment projects should be in conformity with the latest models of technology. It is indisputable that the use of this technology will be an active element in the transition of Egyptian production from local to a wider scale of production which might have access to world markets.

-3. Enlarging the establishment of Free Zones:

These zones are considered to be centres of industrial, commercial and financial attraction. It also provides the Government with an income which supports the national economy.

-4. Increasing job opportunities:

The establishment of new projects or enlargement of the

existing ones will certainly provide new job opportunities. It will also provide training programmes for Egyptian workers.

-5. Regulating an even balance of payments:

The investment of Arab and foreign money with the Free Zones will definitely contribute to alleviating the burden of the Egyptian balance of payments for the following reasons:

- a) Using the Arab and foreign invested capital in importing the materials and instruments and other requirements necessary for production will relieve the country from the pressure of monetary balance.

b) Exporting part of the products of such projects will contribute to increasing the country's free currency income which is needed to support its development.

- c) The possibility of limiting, or dispensing with, the importation of many of the commodities which the Government is obliged to import by free-currency.

-6. Guarantees for investments and investors:

By law No. 43 for the year 1974, many guarantees were granted to Arab and foreign investors to invest their money in Egypt, the most important of which are:

- a) Giving sufficient guarantees against all non-commercial risks.

b) Offering the proper incentives to encourage investment.

- c) To remove all administrative obstacles and procedures which the investor may encounter.

Industry

The industrial sector occupies an important place in the Egyptian economy, being one of the economic activities that generates the production of goods besides providing industrial products required by other sectors. Therefore the different industrial plans and programmes have always emphasised the importance of developing the industry quantitatively and qualitatively so that the entire sector may be-

come orientated to exports, capable of competing in the international market and be based on the maximum use of local agricultural and mining raw materials as well as available energy resources.

Industry in Egypt has been a constant battle for the transition from an agricultural to industrial society. This showed quite clearly in the first industrial programme (1953-1960) when total investments in the

industrial sector amounted to 330m. L.E. allocated for 502 industrial projects.

In the five year plan of 1965-1970 the investments allocated for the industrial sector amounted to 960m. L.E.

The national work programme for the years 1973-1982 aims at doubling the national income in the next ten years. This needs concentration on industry through increasing production at high regular rates.

Costs necessary for the implementation of this ten years' plan were estimated at about 8,400m. L.E. It is expected that for the first time in the history of the Egyptian economy the total industrial income for the year 1977 which will amount to 1,008m. L.E. will exceed the total agricultural income estimated to be around 993m. L.E.

This means that the Egyptian economy will be temporarily transferred to an indus-

trial-agricultural economy.

Performances of the Industrial sector in the year 1975:

Industrial production

In the year 1975 industrial production developed a great deal. The total industrial production amounted to 2,270m. L.E. achieved by an increase of 371m. L.E. over the year 1974. The actual rate of this increase is 19.5%. All industrial sectors have participated in the achievement of the increase as follows:

Activities	The value of increase in net production for the year 1974/1975	Rate at increase %
Spinning and weaving	51	11
Food	67	14
Chemicals	53	34
Construction	41	39
Minerals	16	12
Construction Materials	18	30
Private sector	371	19.5

Increase in production is expected because of the vertical increase of the existing sectors of production and the horizontal enlargement of new projects and the start of production of new projects, the most important of which are:

The development of Industrial imports:

The industrial sector achieved actual exports during

the year 1975 amounting to 231m. L.E. compared with the target figure for the year of 184m. L.E. This indicates that the export target was achieved with an increase of 47m. L.E.

By its exports, industry has thus achieved resources that can indirectly support the balance of payment by 230m. L.E. apart from the industrial production achieved which substituted for some imports. This shows that the industrial sector achieved from its own potential the foreign currency it needed for the import of commodities.

It also acquired a surplus which supported the balance of payment by affording an alternative to what was exported.

These investments were estimated in the light of the priorities in this plan and for the support of the development of industrial projects and projects for the cooperation of Arab and foreign capital under the auspices of the economic open-door policy.

We are aiming at increasing the industrial production during the year 1976 to about 3,600m. L.E. as against 3,320m. L.E. for the year 1975, a rate increase of about 8.4% at current prices.

The 1976 plan for the future of industry:

The industrial programmes and plans aim at achieving horizontal development side by side with the vertical development of production. The achievement of a balance between heavy industry, con-

Industry (Cont.)

verter and consumer industries to meet the needs of local consumption and thus obtain a surplus of about 326.1m. L.E. for the mining and industrial sector; 33.2m. L.E. for the private sector and 227.4m. L.E. for the

These investments were estimated in the light of the priorities in this plan and for the support of the development of industrial projects and projects for the cooperation of Arab and foreign capital under the auspices of the economic open-door policy.

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It is estimated that an additional amount of 875m. L.E. will result from this production as against 805m. L.E. aimed at for the year 1975 or in other words by a rate increase of about 8.7% based on current prices.

Foreign Trade

The foreign trade sector achieved significant progress by virtue of the policy and plans which the government adopted and developed in order to face the changing economic circumstances prevailing in the world markets.

IMPORTS

In the year 1975 the monetary allocations for exporting commodities amounted to 1,598.1m. L.E. of which 1,243m. L.E. in free currency, including 457.7m. L.E. for consumer goods and 785.4m. L.E. for intermediary goods; and 355m. L.E. including agreements for the payment of imported consumer goods, 45.7m. L.E., and imports of intermediary goods for 309.2m. L.E.

The exports of raw cotton present the highest percentage in exports, for it amounted to 47% in the year 1974. Semi-manufactured goods follow, with 23.5%, then come capital goods 13.5%, non-durable consumer goods 13.4%, durable consumer goods 4.2% and lastly fuel which occupies 2.4%.

Intermediary goods occupy the highest percentage in imports. It reached 34.4% in the year 1974. Raw materials follow with 32.1%, then come capital goods 13.5%, non-durable consumer goods 13.4%, durable consumer goods 4.2% and lastly fuel which occupies 2.4%.

Imports of all the necessary commodities have been permitted through the parallel

market in order to meet the needs of the state, with the exception of a few basic goods whose imports were confined to the public sector. Those basic goods do not exceed 37. Agreements concerning those facilities amounted to 302.4m. L.E. on 15 October 1975.

EXPORTS

Export targets achieved by the commercial plan of the year 1975, of which 684m. L.E. in free currency, including 457.7m. L.E. for consumer goods and 785.4m. L.E. for intermediary goods; and 355m. L.E. including agreements for the payment of imported consumer goods, 45.7m. L.E., and imports of intermediary goods for 309.2m. L.E.

This will consequently lead to developing our exports and will remedy the deficit in the commercial balance and balance of payments.

All that will precipitate the formation of a suitable climate in which the economic open-door policy may prove fruitful.

The foreign trade plan for the year 1976:

The total needs of the state for commodities (goods) for the year 1976 is estimated at 1,639m. L.E. of which 1,235m. L.E. in free currency and 304.4m. L.E. for countries with which trade agreements have been concluded.

The export targets for the year 1976 amount to 683m. L.E. some of which are exports to countries of free currency the value of which is 351.9m. L.E. and countries with which trade

agreements were concluded, 331.4m. L.E., distributed as follows for each sector:

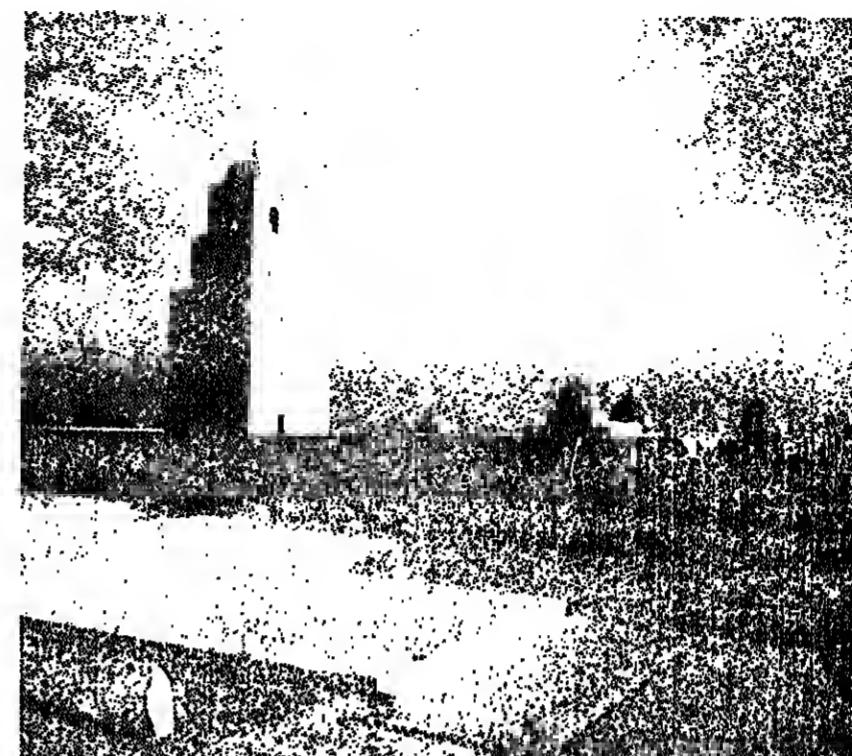
1. Industry Sector—323m. L.E.
2. Petrol or Oil sector—205m. L.E.
3. Other sectors—8m. L.E.
4. Agriculture Sector—247m. L.E.

The plan of the year 1976, being the first year of the five year plan of 76/80, will try to rectify the balance of payments and endeavour to limit the existing deficit or decrease it by about 200m. L.E.

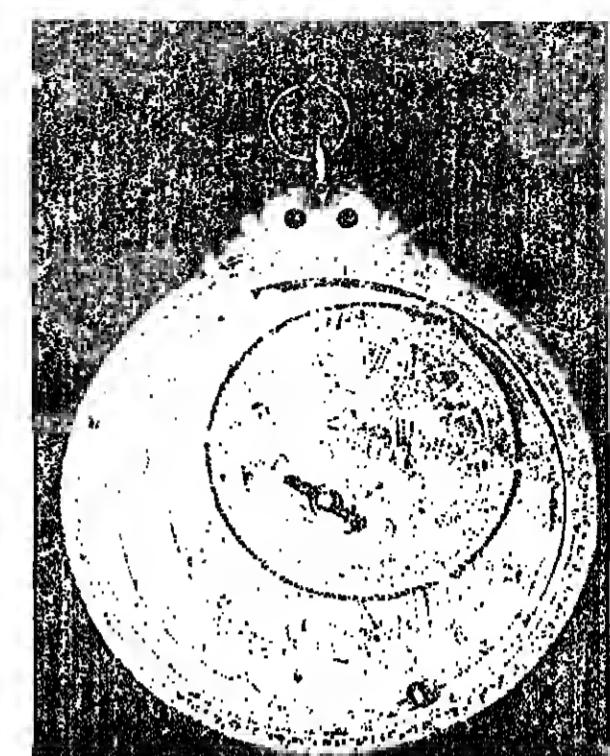
It is hoped to achieve that through increasing the total resources by 355m. L.E. more than the year 1975.

The sector of industry and petrol perform the main role in increasing the quantity of exported goods. The Suez Canal also participates in increasing the invisible receipts.

All this is done besides taking into consideration the provision of all necessary requirements and alimentary goods needed by the public and providing the resources needed for the requirements of the entire development plan and national security.

An ivory casket made for an Umayyad ruler
Les Musées Nationaux, ParisAn ostrich from a 14th-century "Book of Hours"
oteca Ambrosiana, Milan, Italy

A 9th-century mosque, Kairouan, Tunisia

An Arab astronomer's brass planispheric astrolabe
Ayer Planetarium, Chicago

Arab civilization: a cultural legacy

By David R. Fruenck
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

To the history-conscious Arab businessman his new oil-sourced wealth and financial power in the world are a rebirth of former glory.

During the seventh and eighth centuries, the Arabs launched an empire that held sway from the Pyrenees on the border of France to the Pamirs in central Asia. Stretching 3,000 miles from east to west, the Islamic imperial realm rivaled that of Rome at its peak.

Writes John S. Baden, a scholar and a former U.S. ambassador to the United Arab Republic, referring to the formation of the Arab

state an law, Syriac scholarship, Persian

Paterius Baden goes on: "At first sources were appropriated directly reshaping. Before long, however, more selectively utilized, combined patterns that served as both models to creative Muslim scholars result was not simply a mongrel pieces of disparate culture. It was rather with its own distinctive patterned with a new spirit and expressed social order."

Was one of almost a dozen contributions coffee-table-type volume entitled "Arabs of Arab Civilization, Source of the 19th century in Damascus by Abu al-Fidai Ja'far bin 'All ad-Dimashqi in his work 'A Guide to the Merits of Commerce and to Rec-

ognition of Both Fine and Ineffective Merchants and the Swindles of Those Who Deal Dishonestly: There are three kinds of merchants: he who travels, he who stocks, he who exports. Their trade is carried out in three ways: cash sale with a time limit for delivery, purchase on credit with payment by installment, and immediate."

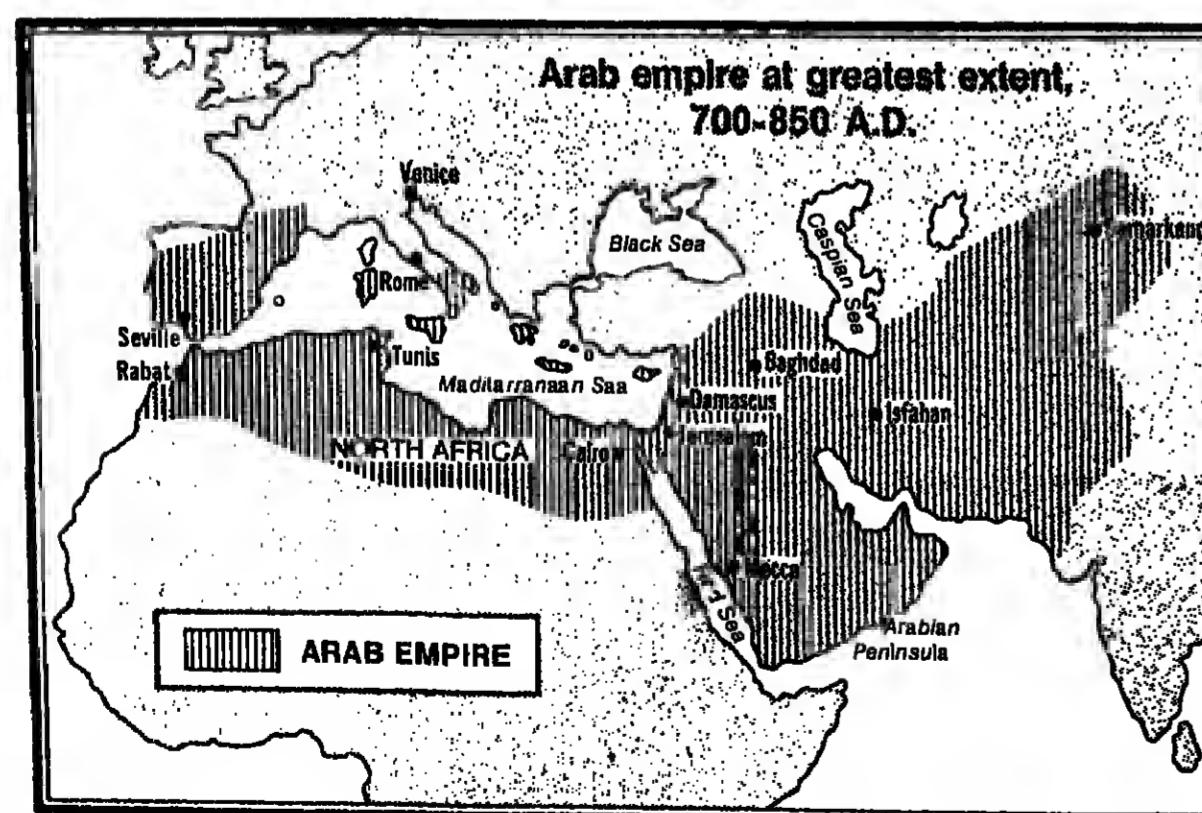
"The *mugarrabah* in Islamic law," the two explain, "is a contract in which one individual entrusts capital to a merchant for investment in trade in order to receive a share in the profits. The investor bears all the financial risks; the managing party risks his labor. The concept of *mugarrabah* was certainly a precedent for the *comienda*, a legal, commercial device

largely responsible for the expansion of medieval trade ... It served as a crucial instrument by which capital could be pooled and investor and manager could be brought together in an enterprise."

Concerned with the movement of goods to markets throughout such a vast realm, the merchants of the Arab empire made advances in the fields of geography, navigation, and shipbuilding. Among these was probably the compass. Another was the lateen sail, which enabled Arab vessels to beat against the wind. The principle of the lateen sail was taken over and developed by European shipbuilders, especially by the Spanish and Portuguese between 1440 and 1490, the El Mallakhs write. Many maritime words of Arabic origin dot the English language: admiral, bark, barkentine, cable, sloop, and monsoon, for instance.

Summarizing, the pair conclude: "From the 8th to the early 12th century, the trade between Europe and Islam consisted chiefly of the exchange of raw materials from Europe (wood, iron, furs, slaves) for manufactured products and luxury agricultural items, such as spices, from the Arab empire. This pattern, it has been suggested, somewhat resembles the 'colonial' trade of the 19th and 20th centuries between European nations and their colonies or the trade patterns that currently exist between the industrialized and the underdeveloped countries."

"The lasting Islamic impact on Europe did not result from the military confrontations of the Crusades but rather from the long years of Arab rule in Spain and Sicily. Through the innovations brought to these areas, new goods, processes, technology, and concepts were introduced into a Europe that was far less developed at that time than the world of Islam. That the debt of Europe and Western culture to Islam has been largely forgotten is evidence of how fully assimilated the Arab influence has been in the Western world. The Islamic contribution has become part and parcel of its heritage."

Arab empire at greatest extent,
700-850 A.D.

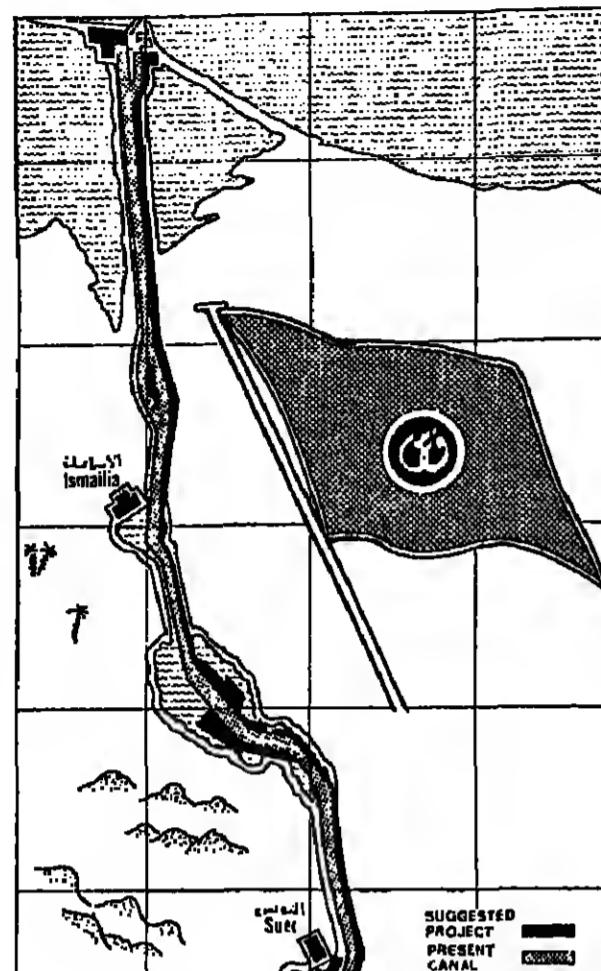
Arabic names for fabrics

The Islamic empire excelled in textiles. When Arab merchants traded with Europe, they left behind not only fabrics but the names for their different types of cloth. These names of Arabic origin include: gauze, buckram, chiffon, satin, moiré, muslin (from Mosul), damask (from Damascus), and cotton.

empire: "The Arab conquerors came with impressive military strength, but the culture of their desert home was simple and unsophisticated. Nothing in their culture, not even their language at the beginning, compared or competed with the classical and Hellenistic heritage of the lands they overran. The distinctive and richly hued civilization that characterized the Muslim world at its height was formed *in situ*. It came into being within the new state, giving identity and character to the new order that resulted from the conquests of Islam as it spread among alien peoples. Its major components were at hand within the varied life and traditions of the amalgamated people - classical literature, Hellenistic thought, Byzantine in-

Thousand and one . . . commodities

The Arab empire traded in a marvellous variety of commodities. An idea of its extent can be gleaned from a mid-ninth century list of imports into Iraq, a list that somehow has the flavor of "Thousand and One Nights": India-ligers, panthers, elephants, panther skins, rubies, ebony, coconuts China-silk and silk stuffs, chinaware, paper, lok, peacock, saddles, chinoamoo, drugs, utensils of gold and silver, gold coins, engineers, agroomists, marble workers Arabia-horses, pedigree camels, tanned skins The borders of Maghreb and Barbary-panters, felts, hawks, salom leaves (used in tanolng) Yemen-incense, girofles, gems, curcuma (used as a dye, condiment, and medicine) Egypt-donkeys, suits of fine cloth, papyrus, balsam, "excellent" topazas The land of Khizars-sloves, coats of mail, helmets, neck guards The land of Chorasmia (Khorasan)-musk, crinoline, marlen, fox and other furs, sugar cane Samarkand-paper Bactria (Balch)-sweet grapes Merv-zithers, zither players, carpets, suits Iafahon-honey, pears, quinces, apples, aal, anfroo, soda, syrups, white lead Kirman-lodgo, comico Fars-Uoen suits, rose water, jasmine ointment, syrups Fasa-pistachios, rare fruit, glassware Oman and the Seaconal-pearia Mosul-quail, curtains, striped material Armenia and Azerbaijan-felts, carpets, fine mats, wool, packstaddies



the SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal will remain the most important and the greatest waterway for world navigation, linking the East and the West. Since its creation more than a century ago, it has been providing the most efficient services to international trade — thus contributing to the welfare and development of the world.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CANAL

The geographical position of the Canal has made it the shortest navigable route between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. It is thus economical because it spares vessels making the long trip around Africa. The distance saved varies between 17% and 50% and the economy in fuel between 50% and 70% depending on the tonnage, speed and the destination of the vessel. The Canal lies in an area of safe navigation, the proportion of accidents in

the Mediterranean and the Red Sea being lower than in the Atlantic, especially in the vicinity of South Africa.
The Suez Canal is considered as the best criterion by which the evolution of world economy may be measured mainly in respect to European countries, since transiting goods constitute a large proportion of the East-West trade.

EFFECTS OF THE 1967 WAR

As a result of the June war of 1967 and the Israeli occupation of Sinai, the Suez Canal was closed for a period of eight years, during which world economy and trade were deeply affected. This was represented by about \$1,700 million annual losses, mainly resultant from increase of transport costs, according to estimates by the United Nations Conference on Trade & Development held in Geneva in October 1973. This was in addition to recession and losses suffered by the ports of the Mediterranean and Red Sea. The total losses sustained by the Suez Canal Authority in the form of revenues and damage during this period amounted to about \$1,500 million.

THE GREAT CROSSING

On the afternoon of October 6, 1973 the Egyptian armed forces crossed the Canal and succeeded in changing the regional balance of power. This led,

in short, to the re-opening of the Suez Canal on June 5, 1975. The man responsible for this admirable action was President ANWAR SADAT.

CLEARANCE OF THE CANAL

Following the success of the October war, the Suez Canal Authority embarked on clearing the Canal and preparing it for navigation, in two stages:

— First stage, from February 1974 till the end of March 1975:

It was carried out by the Authority's experts in collaboration with groups from the armed forces and the Ministry of Interior. The U.S., British and French naval units participated in this accomplishment with their equipment and experience. The Canal sides, navigable channel and approaches were cleared from all obstacles and war ordnance.

— Second stage, from April 1, 1975 till June 4, 1975:

It became definitely certain that the Canal is ab-

RE-OPENING OF THE CANAL

On June 5, 1975 President ANWAR SADAT announced the re-opening of the Suez Canal and delivered a speech in which he said:

"The son of this good earth who has dug the Canal with sweat and tears to be a link between continents and civilisations and crossed it with the souls of holy martyrs to spread peace and security on its banks ... is today reopening it for navigation as a waterway in service of peace and artery channelling prosperity and co-operation between humans."

and its FUTURE

THE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

According to the constant studies made on the evolution of the world tanker fleet and the need of countries north of the Canal, particularly West Europe and America, for Gulf oil, the Suez Canal Authority started the execution of huge projects to develop the Canal in two steps:

The first step: aims at widening and deepening the Canal so as to increase its wet cross-section to 3,200 sq. m. instead of 1,800 sq. m. and the transit permissible draught to 53 ft. instead of 38 ft., thus allowing tankers up to 150,000 tons to transit fully loaded and tankers over this tonnage to transit in ballast or partially loaded.

Works involved in this step started effectively on the 22nd February 1967, but were it not for the Israeli occupation they would have now been achieved.

The second step: aims at widening and deepening the Canal so as to bring its cross-section to 4,200 sq. m. and the transit permissible draught to 67 ft., thus allowing tankers up to 260,000 tons to transit fully loaded, tankers up to 300,000 tons partially loaded and tankers over this tonnage, in ballast. The total cost for the execution of this huge project in its two stages — including furnishing the Canal with modern sets and equipment for pilotage, signal and navigation aids, as well as the floating units, amount to about £500-600 millions of which an equivalent of £300 millions in foreign currency, including the construction of Port Said by-pass and the improvement of Port Said harbour.

The completion of that project will augment the transiting capacity of the Canal to 24,000 ships annually, corresponding to a daily average of 65 ships. This capacity will meet all the requirements of the traffic in both ways.

PRESENT TRAFFIC

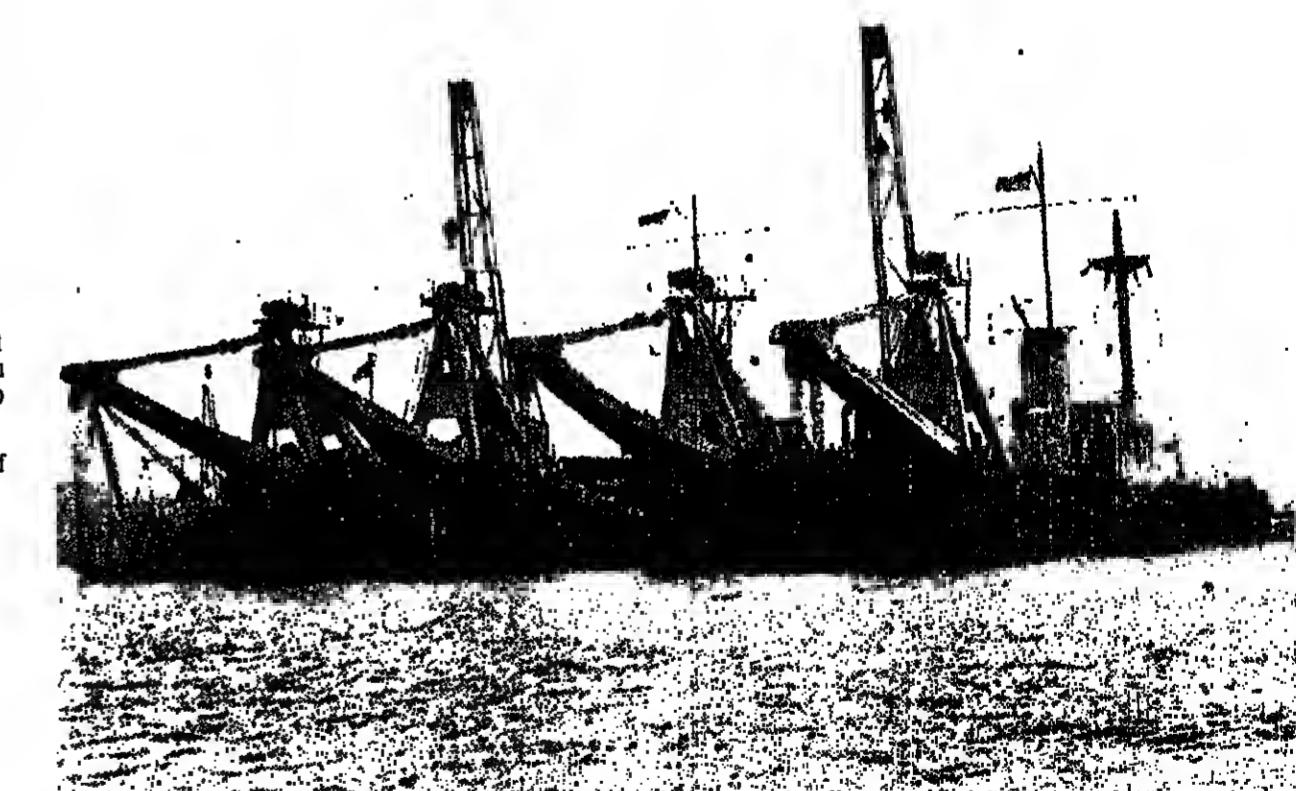
Traffic in the Suez Canal is now running at almost two-thirds of its former level prior to closure in 1967, but the tonnage is higher than before due to the growth in size of transiting vessels.

The following figures show the daily average of transits since the re-opening of the Canal:

	1975
21.3	July
24.8	August
24.4	September
30.1	October
32.8	November
34	December
37	January 1976
39.2	February
44	March

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRESENT CANAL

Length of the navigable channel from the fairway buoy to Port Said lighthouse	11.5 km
Length from Port Said to Port Tewfik.....	162.5 km
Length of the straight section of the Canal.....	142.5 km
Length of the Canal curves.....	20 km
Length of the sections passing through the Lakes — Bitter Lakes & Timsah Lake.....	40 km
Breadth of the Canal at water level	160-200 m
Breadth between buoys defining the navigable channel	110 m
Wet cross sectional area.....	1800 m ²
Maximum draught for vessels	38 ft
Allowable speed for loaded tankers	13 km per hour
Allowable speed for tankers in ballast and cargo-ships	14 km per hour



Two dredges entrusted with the execution of the first stage of the Suez Canal Widening and Deepening project.

RECONSTRUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS TO YEAR 2000 SUEZ CANAL ZONE

DUE to the many years of conflict which Egypt has endured, development of services and infrastructure in the nation has lagged behind demands and existing services have been difficult to maintain adequately with the limited resources available.

During and since the June 1967 war the Suez Canal Zone and Cities suffered considerable damage, the populations in the Canal Cities were evacuated and dispersed to other parts of the country, and the Suez Canal was closed. As a result of the sustained conflict, a great number of housing areas, public buildings and factories were damaged beyond repair, the effectiveness of utility services were reduced significantly, and many port and ship-yard facilities and highway bridges were completely destroyed.

With the triumph of the October 1973 war, the burden of war was lifted and by July of 1974 the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction was able to launch a massive reconstruction programme to restore damaged or inadequate facilities and to begin a development programme to accommodate the long range growth needs of Egypt. Because of the devastation in the Suez Canal Zone, emphasis initially was placed on the restoration of this area, a project which aptly became known as the "reconstruction battle".

At the same time the Ministry determined the need to plan for the future development of the Suez Canal Zone to stimulate the growth of the area and attract additional population to leave the overpopulated area of Greater Cairo and Delta.

The Ministry accordingly embarked upon carrying out concurrently the following objectives:

- To restore an adequate standard of living in the Suez Canal Region to permit the evacuated population to return at the earliest opportunity.
- To develop comprehensive area master plans for development, over the next 25 years, of the areas of influence of each of the three sub-regional centres of the Canal Zone, namely Ismailia, Port Said and Suez.
- To develop a comprehensive master plan for regional development, over the next 25 years, to link the Canal Zone with Cairo, and to co-ordinate the area master plans.
- To develop a comprehensive master plan study for development over the next 25

years, for the Tent of Ismailia New Industrial City site located along Cairo-Ismailia Desert Road, approximately 50 km. from the centre of Cairo.

The task of restoring an adequate standard of living in the Suez Canal Region was assigned to a newly established authority, the Executive Agency for Reconstruction. The Chairman of this Agency is Engineer Ibrahim Zaki Kenawy.

To implement the planning objectives, H. E. Osman Ahmed Osman, the Minister of Housing and Reconstruction, appointed a four-man, high level Advisory Committee for Reconstruction with the responsibility of implementing and co-ordinating this programme. The Chairman of this committee is Dr. Hassan Murie. The members are Engineer Salimun Abdel Hale, Economist Nahid Yuuni, and Engineer Aly Salem Hanza.

The Ministry has adopted the policy of engaging qualified international consulting firms to assist various state agencies and Egyptian consultants in elements of implementation.

The American consulting engineering firm Tippets-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS) was selected in August of 1974 as the Ministry's "in-house" consultants.

Consultants selected

To accomplish the planning studies, the following consultants were selected:

For the Ismailia master plan study, a consulting consortium headed by the English firm, Clifford Culpin and Partners in association with Louis Berger International (USA), Oficina tecnica de Empresas e Ingenieros SL (Spain), Economic Associates Ltd. (UK), Arab Consulting Engineers, and Prof. A. A. Yassef (Egypt). Work began December 1, 1974.

For the Port Said master plan study, a consulting consortium headed by the English firm, Bullock and Partners in association with Shandland Cox Partnership, Peal Marwick Mitchell & Co., Blinco and Partners, and Hanna and Partners (Egypt). Work began December 1, 1974.

The Suez master plan study, a consulting consortium headed by the English firm, Sir William Halcrow and Partners in collaboration with Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marsden and Partners, Economic Consultants Ltd. and Hamed Kaddah & Association (Egypt). Work began December 1, 1974.

A master plan study for the Tenth of Ramadan New Industrial City, the Swedish firm (SWEQU) in association with Shawky and Zeltoun Associate Architects (Egypt). Work began January 15, 1976.

The Suez Canal Regional Plan, to the following group of organisations:

- a. The General Organisation for Physical Planning (GOPP) of the Ministry.
- b. The Development Advisory Group (DAG) of London, consultants for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- c. Tippets-Abbott-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS), the Ministry's "in-house" consultants.

26 MONTHS OF REBUILDING AND PLANNING JULY 1974-APRIL 1976

Through considerable effort the effects of the recent war years are beginning to be overcome. The achievements made since July 1974 have been of a very remarkable order:

• All the rubble of the war has been removed.

• The Suez Canal was re-opened on June 6, 1975, and during April 1976 over 1,380 ships had passed through, 48 vessels a day. Projects are progressing to deepen and widen the Canal to accommodate larger ships.

• Remarkable enterprise and dedication have restored the badly war-damaged cities of the Canal Zone to a state where most of the residents have been able to resettle in their former localities.

• The Ismailia, Port Said and Suez Master plan studies were completed in March 1976, and were presented in a conference attended by the Premier, Ministers and concerned officials of the Government. The Tent of Ramadan New Industrial City Plan was completed by April 30, 1976, and was similarly presented and attended.

• The regional plan study is scheduled for completion as of this writing.

The Ministry has begun the implementation of the next phase of projects to be undertaken, identified and recommended in the master plan studies. The Ministry will invite international consultants to propose for the required feasibility studies and preliminary and final design engineering works.

In addition to the US \$4.5m. provided by the UNDP Governing Council in January 1975, the UNDP voted to establish a US \$15m. cost-sharing fund to finance feasibility and design studies and to support technical assistance and institutional support for specific projects identified in the Suez Canal Master Plans. This programme became operational in February 1976 with the signing of a two year agreement between the Ministry and the UNDP.

Funds from other international leading agencies are being sought, with several additional commitments having been made to date.

More than 50,000 housing units which were partly damaged have been restored, 15,000 new housing units have been constructed and 3,000 others are in the final stages of construction.

SCHOOLS

During three months between July and October 1974, 200 schools were restored and ready for the commencement of the school year 1974-75. Fifteen new schools and more than 150 classroom additions have been constructed and work for the construction of more than 30 additional new schools is being carried out.

CANAL UNIVERSITY

The foundation stone of the New Canal University was laid by President Sadat on October 4, 1975. The site is located at approximately 4 km. north of Ismailia and the total area comprises 1,500 acres.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Water supply networks, filters, clarifiers, elevated and ground reservoirs and pumping stations have been repaired and some networks have been renewed.

SEWERAGE FACILITIES

Forty km. of sewerage networks have been replaced. Pumping stations have been provided with the necessary new equipment. Sixty km. of new sewerage networks, required for the new housing areas and new buildings, have been constructed and connected to the existing networks.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity generating units, main transformer stations and cables have been repaired. Networks have been consolidated and renewed. A new electric generally unit of 6,000 kw. has been constructed at Port Said and work started on the construction of two additional gas turbine electric generating units of 20 MW. each. Two other gas turbine units of 17 MW. in Ismailia and Suez are in the final stages of construction.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

About 1,000 sq. miles of internal roads have been repaired and paved. Work on doubling and expanding 400 km. of regional highways linking Cairo and Ismailia, Cairo and Suez, Ismailia and Port Said and Ismailia and Suez is progressing well.

BRIDGES

Reswa Bridge in Port Said has been converted from a railway to a vehicular bridge as all other bridges in Port Said were destroyed during the war.

RAILWAYS

Work on the construction of 66 km. of a new railway line linking Port Said and Ismailia is being carried out. Procedures of expropriation of land lying along the proposed route of the new railway line linking Ismailia and Port Said have commenced after engineering survey and soil mechanics investigations are now under way.

TUNNELS

The proposed construction of three tunnels under the Suez Canal is a first step towards connecting Sinai to the cities of Cairo and the Delta.

The Ministry has assigned the responsibility of designing and constructing the tunnels to the Arab Contractors, General Ahmed Osman & Co. in joint venture via qualified international design-contracting firms.

The three tunnels proposed are as follows:

• El Shatt Tunnel: Situated 10 km. north of Suez with overall length of about 2,725 metres. The project is scheduled for completion by mid-1979.

• Kantara Tunnel: Situated 47 km. south of Port Said. The project is scheduled for completion by the end of 1979.

• Deversoir Tunnel: Situated 85 km. south of Port Said. The project is scheduled for completion by the middle of 1990.

It is estimated that the cost of each tunnel will be approximately £14,000, of which 50% will be in foreign currency.

The principal activities of the expanded

THE SUEZ CANAL REGION OVER THE NEXT 25 YEARS

ISMAILIA

city of Ismailia would be in administration, professional activities, finance and commerce, resulting from a deliberate policy of decentralisation from Cairo.

Ismailia is unsuitable for development of heavy industry with its risks of pollution. Instead, it is seen as a centre for light industry, including those dependent on agriculture, and those employing a high proportion of women.

For the future development of Port Said, much emphasis will be given to the development of the free zone. The Free Zone Market Analysis has indicated that Port Said has potential for goods both transhipped and those relating to free zone shipping.

The urban core of the city will contain a high proportion of the expected residential development, providing accommodation for over 500,000 people. Small scale commercial, industrial, service and trade functions serving the population will be distributed along the pedestrian streets.

SUEZ

Suez is located at the southern end of the Suez Canal, is one of the five major urban centres in the eastern delta region of Egypt. The total surface area included in the Master Plan exceeds 2,000 sq. km. Approximately 23% of this is water (principally the Gulf of Suez), 20% is mountainous or steep land and about 3% is developed for urban or rural purposes.

The present population is 150,000 which is expected to increase by the year 2000 to 1.1m.

The Master Plan is a strategy of natural expansion that follows the pattern of recent urban development to the south of the existing City. New port facilities will be located 5 km. south of the existing port, adjacent to the Suez Canal. Major industry and Free Zone areas, with their close functional relationship to the port, will be located between the new port and urban areas. The reopening of the Canal presents new opportunities for port development both for transit cargo handling and for Egyptian imports and exports.

Greatly improved settlements are proposed, with better housing standards, social services, education and transport so that the quality of life in the villages will be raised without destroying traditional family and social structures.

The Ismailia area is suitable for the expansion of existing towns and villages, and the creation of new ones, to provide at various levels for the marketing and service needs of the agricultural areas together with associated manufacturing industries.

Tourist development is planned for the shores of Timsah and Great Bitter Lakes, including a major tourist area on the eastern shore.

The area will be the focus of a number of major transport routes. These include the Suez Canal and two tunnels to be constructed under the Canal. New trunk roads from Port Said to Suez passing west of Ismailia; from Ismailia to Zagazig and the eastern Delta; and from south of Lake Manzala to Mansoura. New main railways are proposed between Port Said and Ismailia, through El Qantara to Suez, and from the existing Cairo-Suez line to Fayid.

The principal activities of the expanded

east side of the "spine" will contain a reservation for a form of rapid transit system connecting the railway station in the north to the Principal Industrial Area (and perhaps Adabiyah) in the south.

Suez is Egypt's natural outlet for trade with countries east of the Canal. Major port development will be necessary to cater both for national needs and traffic generated by expanding local industry. It is proposed that Port Ibrahim be developed as a general cargo and passenger port and Adabiyah as a specialised fish port. The Port Ibrahim scheme includes a modern and spacious fishing harbour.

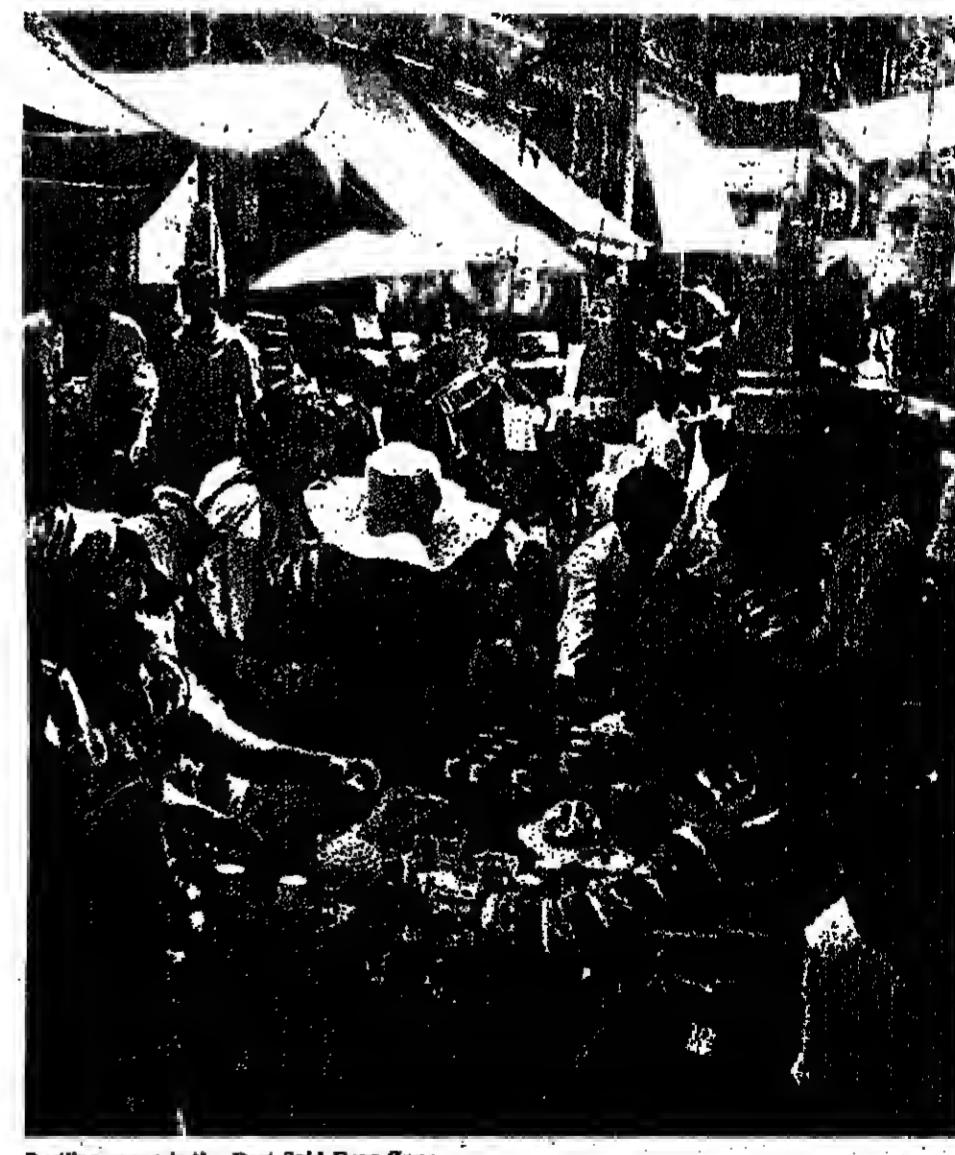
"TENTH OF RAMADAN" NEW INDUSTRIAL CITY

The Tent of Ramadan New Industrial City is located along Cairo-Ismailia Desert Road at approximately 50 km. from the centre of Cairo. The city is planned for an expected population of about 150,000 in the first stage and an ultimate population of 500,000. The total area will comprise 8,000,000 acres.

The basic objectives in undertaking the development of the city are:

- To increase national and regional income.
- To provide opportunities for relief of population pressure in Cairo.
- To increase the industrial base of the country.
- To diversify and upgrade employment opportunities.

The residential areas will consist of communities within which a large part of the everyday services will be provided and a majority of the employed will find jobs. The city centre will most likely contain a more concentrated construction.



Bustling scene in the Port Said Free Zone.

Monday, January 3, 1977

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Putting more bread on tables in Arab world

By John K. Foley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo "For the Egyptians," writes John Waterbury, resident scholar and Egyptian specialist of the American University's field staff, "bread is 'ish,' life, the gift of Egypt's enduring fertility symbol, the Nile River."

Along the slender, green ribbon of fertility, which a traveler flying over the Nile sees stretching from north to south, the few miles of "useful Egypt," as Napoleon called it, simply do not grow enough grain to put bread on every Egyptian family's table.

This sobering fact has prompted planners in Egypt and other Arab countries to seek ways to feed the hungry Arab world of A.D. 2000. The area's exploding populations, a shrinking expanse of arable land in Egypt and many other regions, and the growing dependence on foreign imports of food lend a sense of urgency to the effort.

A detailed study prepared by Egyptian agronomist Mustafa al-Tinbali, found that 1 billion of the 4.5 billion acres in the Arab world could be regarded as a farming area, divided between crops, pasture, and forests (Egypt has practically no pasture or woodlands).

The study shows that out of 350 million acres suitable for crops, only 126 million acres are cultivated, 22 million through man-made irrigation and 104 million from rain. This leaves 224 million acres of potentially productive land, mainly in the Sudan - the vast Arab-African country just south of Egypt and Libya.

The Sudan must now import one-quarter of the food needed by its 16 million people. But Sudanese agronomists and Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) experts believe careful use of resources and manpower, coupled with Western farming techniques, can enable the Sudan to solve the Arab food problem.



Farmers in the Nile Delta take a break from harvesting

Under the first phase of a 25-year plan (1978 to 1988) approved by the Sudanese Government, 100 large related projects would be carried out. These include farming, livestock raising, and establishment of basic roads, irrigation, and communications.

Most of Sudan's modern agriculture, now utilizing only 8 percent of its arable land, is concentrated in a small region between the Blue and White Niles south of Khartoum. The AFESD plan would spread these areas around, with close attention to building agricultural institutions such as farm credit facilities, fertilizer distribution, and mechanization of farming.

Sudanese projects being closely watched in Egypt for possible lessons include the Rahad scheme to irrigate some 820,000 acres by pumping water from the Blue Nile into semi-arid land.

A second important Sudanese food project involves the world's largest sugar-growing estate at Kenana. Its annual production target is 300,000 tons of sugar by 1980, to be increased later to 1 million tons a year.

A dream of nearly a century, the digging of the Jonglei Canal in southern Sudan between the regional centers of Juba and Malakal, is fl-

Egypt set to rebuild economy

'Open door' policy calls for reforms

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo Everyone who has been to Cairo knows that the Egyptians, as well as being the friendliest people in the Arab world, also have the best-developed sense of humor, poking fun at their leaders and themselves with care facility.

The classic, familiar story told about President Sadat is that once, shortly after replacing the late President Nasser in office in 1970, he arrived at a crossroads in his presidential car. "Which way, Mr. President?" the chauffeur asks.

"Which way did President Nasser go?" Sadat asks the driver.

"Left, Your Excellency," the driver replies. "Well, signal left and turn right!" Mr. Sadat instructs him.

Though Mr. Sadat's leftist critics will argue that he has, while giving lip service to a continuation of Nasser's socialism, actually permitted a revival of both capitalism, with a small group of Egyptians enriching themselves under the new liberal "open door" investment laws, and religious extremism, as witnessed by public emergence of the old Muslim Brotherhood and other conservative phenomena.

This said, neither Egyptians nor foreign observers underestimate the importance of the political developments which this fall followed President Sadat's unexpected re-election to a second six-year term.

The first was the country's only national parliamentary election since the 1952 revolution. The campaign and the voting were conducted in an atmosphere of freedom, with wide public debate and plenty of color and flash. Competing were independent candidates and those of three political tendencies or "tribunes" of the only legal political organization, the ruling Arab Socialist Union (ASU).

Winning an overwhelming victory was the center group of Prime Minister Moustapha El-Salem, which won a strong popular mandate with 290 seats out of the 342 contested.

When President Sadat installed the People's Assembly on Nov. 11, he took what many Egyptians looked like a second glarorm and to allow free public discussion of policy and general forward by announcing that the three tribunes of the ASU could henceforth operate as full-fledged political parties. They

would be the first allowed to operate in the country, going unannounced to a plant and talking directly with the people on the factory floor.

Gradually, however, the practice was overtaken by protectors (including the present Prime Minister El-Salem) overthrow the monarchy and president, and Mr. Gierek no longer got right to the grass roots.

Under the new three-party system, the ASU was relegated to a strictly secondary role, and then you could be sure you are seeing and hearing things exactly as they are?"

In June, in fact, the leadership was so taken aback by the disbanding, and local general secretaries, who called protest that its first response was to dub demonstrators especially important in Egypt's system "hooligans," and to arrest many. A dozen of them local government, are being transferred were jailed for up to five years.

Under the new three-party system, the ASU

During the summer crisis he was challenged directly at all-powerful, but never successful or popular oil factory: "Why didn't you come without warning as of ASU is relegated to a strictly secondary role, and then you could be sure you are seeing and hearing things exactly as they are?"

In June, in fact, the leadership was so taken aback by the disbanding, and local general secretaries, who called protest that its first response was to dub demonstrators especially important in Egypt's system "hooligans," and to arrest many. A dozen of them local government, are being transferred were jailed for up to five years.

Under the new three-party system, the ASU

This merely fanned popular anger. An extraordinary

ability of common cause among workers, intellectuals, and churchmen has grown into a "liberal conscience" movement that is unique here.

When the Polish Primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński,

spoke out bitterly of workers' having to fight for their rights

against workers' government, he voiced an irony fit by many Communists as well as by religious, nonparty, and general Polea.

Since then public opinion has called for reform and toler-

ances going far beyond the original material issue,

Monday, January 3, 1977



AP photo

Public outcry aborted plan to cut government food subsidies and raise prices

Three-year backlog on flat assembly line fuels discontent

Hopes for foreign exchange earnings pegged on oil

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo Egyptian Government officials are eagerly eyeing a set of projections that, if they hold true, could bring as much as \$1.5 billion in foreign exchange earnings to Egypt by 1980. The projections involve the two commodities that keep much of the Middle East financially affluent - oil and natural gas.

Egypt is still far from the big-league category of Arab oil states. However, President Sadat's dramatic reversal of the old restrictions of the Nasser era that kept foreign oil companies out of exploration and other oil operations has brought Egypt into the ranks of fast-growing oil producers. New policies have resulted in joint ventures with close to 40 different foreign oil companies and a rational program of pipeline and refinery construction.

According to Egyptian Oil Ministry projections, crude oil and natural gas production during the next five years is likely to climb dramatically. This year's preliminary estimate is 10.5 million tons, climbing to 32 million tons in 1977, 34 million tons in 1978, and to 50 million tons in 1980. These figures run ahead of domestic consumption, which, for refined products in 1975, were 7 million tons.

Three major factors have contributed to the upward curves on the charts in oil ministry offices.

* First, the September, 1975, Interim Sinai

accord with Israel brought the return of the Ras Sudr and Abu Qir oilfields in the Sinai.

Some experts believe the Israelis pumped oil so last and efficiently from the fields while they held them that early exhaustion is likely. A British firm now has a \$10 million contract to rehabilitate the Belayim field off the Suez coast. Egypt's General Petroleum Authority (EGPA) is studying how to stretch out the life of the other formerly Israeli-operated fields.

Second, the reopening of the Suez Canal in June, 1975, has made it possible to export from Egypt's Gulf of Suez and Red Sea oilfields (the most productive). Egyptian fields now operating to the Western Hemisphere's hard-currency markets without taking the long route around Africa.

Use of the canal has also encouraged refining and other "downstream" oil activities. These include construction, just completed, of the new Suez-to-Mediterranean oil pipeline (SUMED) that is meant to complement the oil transport capacity of the canal.

Already, several Western firms have shown serious interest in erecting pipe factories in the future. Montedison SpA of Italy is helping EGPA to develop petrochemical operations in Alexandria and canal areas.

Still a largely unknown but promising area is Egypt's Western Desert. This is contiguous with some of the oil-bearing underground layers which have proven so rich to neighboring Libya.

Accusing the government

"Socialization" of the land is postponed yet again, while fresh incentives are offered private farming.

The Russians have no choice but to look the other way. "It is a Soviet 'nightmare,'" a diplomat here observes, "that things might get out of hand. [The Soviet Union] will do almost anything to avoid any kind of involvement. The last thing it wants is to be compelled to intervene, especially now that East-West détente is a bit sticky."

Moves are cautious

If Poland's leaders and the Russians are stepping cautiously, so are the protesters. All concerned know there is no feasible alternative to Mr. Gierek. Dissident literature, for example, shows a highly unusual degree of responsibility about Soviet-Polish relations.

The stress is on the political wisdom of a good-neighbor working relationship with the U.S.S.R., but one that observes Polish self-respect and independent thinking.

The Catholic Church tells its followers to support the government as it urges harder work as an economic necessity.

To one of Poland's own most qualified analysts, the most significant aspect of this year's events is the "re-entergence of the workers as an articulate political force."

They are showing, he said, "they will no longer take party policy unquestioningly and that the unions have got to be more than mere conveyor belts."

So far Mr. Gierek has made no response to such political implications. Presumably he hopes to draw the sting of protest against any of its critics would rouse them all.

The Catholic Church especially is assured that it is counted among the patriots in a "united Poland" and has a place in important national goals.

The government's position is not easy. Mr. Gierek himself is a strictly orthodox ideologue. He is an organization man concerned with industrial efficiency and worker welfare. He has little time for intellectuals or "liberalization."

Such limitations of leadership apart, there is always the formidable dilemma of the tie to the Soviet Union.

Moscow's two main reservations regarding Poland are religion and agriculture. Yet, in the present delicate

political situation, the Catholic Church is exercising a greater public political role than at any time since World War II.

How long can he avoid acknowledging this growing demand for simple, normal opportunity of free expression?

Many of Poland's younger Communists, as well as the vast nonparty, liberal, Christian majority, clearly believe that it has to come to that.

books

An eagle's view of earth

Grand Design: The Earth From Above, by Georg Gerster. New York: Two Continents Publishing Group. 312 pp. \$50. London: Paddington Press £25.

By David F. Salsbury

Georg Gerster always seeks the "eagle's-eye view" of earth.

From time immemorial people have been fascinated by the view from high, the proximity, the lookout. In the earliest cave paintings, human figures peer down from the highest portions of limestone walls.

The advent of the airplane brought this sweeping, eagle's perspective within reach of everyone. But it awaited Swiss photo-journalist Gerster to capture the view consistently on film and translate it into art.

"I was searching for an over-all view and found a new vision of the world," says Mr. Gerster. Since taking up aerial photography he has spent over 1,000 hours in the air above 59 countries. His photographs grace Swiss travel posters and he is a regular contributor in National Geographic magazine.

"A picture shot from above tends to crystallize into more than just a picture. It tends to be a masterpiece, a treatise," says the tall, nondescriptly dressed photographer who, incidentally, has a doctorate in philosophy, a branch of linguistics.

By assembling 200 of his aerial photographs into a "Grand Design: The Earth From Above," Mr. Gerster has come up with his own manifesto on the interrelatedness of man and nature. From his aerial vantage point the patterns of mountains, rivers, valleys, and forests blend into the distinct tracings of human endeavor.

In the view from space — the blue-green sphere of earth hanging against the black backdrop of the cosmos — the trace of man is obliterated, its scale too small. But from a few hundred to a few thousand feet up, man's ant-like etching transforms the land. And the similarity of patterns running from the African village to the modern metropolis illustrates the commonality of the human spirit.

Each picture in "Grand Design" embodies a separate story. And much of Mr. Gerster's efforts involve discovering that story. He prefers to research a picture before taking to the air, he says, but is often "taken by surprise" when an unexpected vista materializes in the viewfinder of his camera.



Village of Labbezanga on an Island in the Niger, Mali

Relationship between the shape of cities and the state of mind of the people who build them.

"Circular cities, which mirror the cosmos, are built during times of crisis," he says. He feels this is because the circle is an unconscious symbol for the unity of mankind. It represents peace and meditation, as in the mandala patterns of the Buddhists.

"The Ronan ritual for founding a city involved driving a stake, tying one end of a rope to it and the other end to a plow, and cutting a circular furrow," says Mr. Gerster. The round church of Basil was built in times of crisis.

David Salsbury is a Monitor service writer and west coast correspondent.

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children

What to do with old Christmas cards

By Eloise Taylor Lee

No doubt households must return to "normal" at some point following Christmas — though I am always asking myself how we can prolong forever that special feeling of love and joy generated by this most wonderful of days.

One of our de-decorating tasks is to choose, from the greetings cards received, from friends and relatives, just one for our scrapbook.

Having two bona fide artists in our family complicates the task, for we greatly treasure their original cards. Then, too, we have a professional photographer friend whose ability to capture in a memo-

Parent and child

rable way the scenes he visits always places his card among the top contenders. Another friend visited Antarctica (Antarctica!) one year, which is how we acquired a Christmas card with a snapshot of penguins for our permanent collection.

Juarez won last year with a Santa mobile whose mustache twirled off in one direction while his eye winked ludicrously in another and a fuzzy ball at the end of his cap bobbed at right angles to both.

As for those chatty personal news letters brimming from margin to margin with the accomplishments and adventures of far-off friends, they become almost irresistible if they contain an announcement of a wedding or a new baby. (We remember when the bride or groom was the new baby.) And the expressive cards children make sometimes get smuggled into the scrapbook even after we have firmly decided upon something else as that year's choice.

Some cards make it because we support their causes, like UNICEF cards or cards on recycled paper.

On the whole, however, the scrapbook shows a family preference for reverence in Christmas cards. Serious, religious subjects — a fine reproduction of Raphael Madona or a line drawing of the three kings bearing gifts — appear more often than any other kind.

And what about 1978? There are currently two top nominees. While we discuss their relative merits, we refer to them as the "gratitude" card and the "faith" card. For the very first time we may accept a lie and admit them both.

My sister-in-law painted the "gratitude" card to show the very place where she, this year, recovered her health after a long bout of illness. Celebrating as it does the restoration of vigor, good health, and joy, this card speaks eloquently of the true meaning of Christmas. I think we will love looking at it year after year.

The "faith" card came from my sister in Boston; she evidently purchased it through her Unitarian church. I believe this would be only the second card ever to make it into our permanent collection on the basis of its printed message, rather than its illustration. The message, which comes from Luke, is: "And now let us believe in the new year that is given us — new, untouched, full of things that have never been."

As I pack away the outward signs of Christmas, I gather fresh inspiration as I think of my family and of yours in the year to come.



By B. Kilburn, from 1977 Cat Calendar. Workman Publishing Co.

Bringing in the New Year

Test your knowledge from kitten to cat

The CAT is a popular animal. Each word defined contains the friend. Missing letters are indicated by dashes. Solve the puzzle. Use it for fun if you have a party.

1. Throw loosely about - C A T -
2. White European grape --- C A T
3. Mexican peninsula --- C A T -
4. Chief church in a diocese C A T -----
5. School holiday --- C A T -
6. Find --- C A T -
7. Easily injured --- C A T -
8. European coin --- C A T
9. Large waterfall C A T -----
10. Cougar, lynx C A T -----
11. Old name for China C A T -

Answers:

cat, 2. Calico, 3. Liger, 4. Vulture, 5. Catamount, 6. Lion, 7. Delecat, 8. Dusky, 9. Scatter, 10. Catamount, 11. Catfish.

How well do you know cats? Each of the eight questions below has only

one correct answer. Do not let the choices stump you!

1. What kind of cat has no tail?
A. Manx.
B. Siamese.
C. Abyssinian.
2. How long do most cats live?
A. Two years.
B. Nine years.
C. Fourteen years.
3. How many whiskers does a cat usually have?
A. Ten.
B. Twenty-five to thirty.
C. Four to eight.
4. How are a cat's whiskers useful to them?
A. To test the direction of the wind.
B. As sense organs.
C. Both of these answers.
5. From which kinds of cat hair can you make yarn?
A. All cats.
B. Shorthair — Manx, Rex, Siamese, etc.

Answers:

1. C; 2. B; 3. A; 4. C; 5. A; 6. C; 7. C; 8. A

How to make candles with cartons, paraffin, a length of string — and great care

By Carol Britto
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Homemade candles make lovely gifts, and the process is as much fun.

For each candle you will need:

A quart-size milk carton (wax or plastic coated)

soft string

a package of paraffin

a double boiler

any old red or green candles you might have on hand.

Cut the container to the height you prefer.

Fill the container in a double boiler and drop in pieces of candle until the desired shade is reached.

Take a piece of string long enough for a wick with some extra inches to spare and dip it into the solution, or use the wicks that are left after melting the candles.

Punch a tiny hole in the bottom of the container, just large enough for the wick to pass through.

Tie a small knot at the bottom.

Pour a few drops of wax into the container where the string comes through and let it harden. This will prevent leakage when the rest of the wax is poured in.

Holding the wick in position, pour the warm (not hot) wax into the carton.

Secure the wick by wrapping the end around a pencil, pulling gently but firmly, resting the pencil on top of the carton.

Allow the wax to cool overnight.

Peel off the plastic coating.

Clip the knot at the bottom and cut the proper length.

You can frost the candle with melted paraffin that has been allowed to cool sufficiently so that it can be whipped with a spoon until frothy and spread on the candle.

Should the paraffin start to become too hot, spread, place the paraffin over the hot candle for a few minutes before continuing the process.

If the candle is pink or red, it will give a warm glow through the frosting.

When "frosting" paraffin caution should be taken by using a double boiler or avoid heating the paraffin over hot water.

Capturing vanishing peoples

Intrepid artist paints tribal 'personifications'

By Diana Loeberer
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Linda Hoyle Gill looks as if she'd be more at home on the open range than the open range of Kenya. The diminutive blonde wife of an engineer and mother of two children is also an artist with a rare taste for adventure and "an absolute compulsion" to paint the vanishing peoples of the earth.

Mrs. Gill observed wryly, "I've always had to fight what I looked like. I think that when people look at me they think, 'Isn't that sweet, she paints.' I have had trouble convincing people of the seriousness of my feelings."

The Smithsonian Institution was convinced, however, and mounted a one-woman exhibition of about 40 portraits of Kenyans — the largest number in oil from life ever undertaken by a single artist, she believes — at the Museum of Natural History here earlier this year. She has also widely exhibited her portraits of American and Mexican Indians and Eskimos.

Her paintings are realistic, empathetic studies of people she regards as the "personification of their tribe," and she sensitively captures not only the ethnic distinctiveness of her subject but the spark of individual personality.

Most recently returned from Kenya, where she painted the Masai, among other African tribal peoples, she describes herself as an artist-reporter, a kind of anthropologist in paint.

The following tale, which took place while she was painting the Eskimos:

"I was literally stranded [by fog] on an island in the middle of the Bering Sea 40 miles from Siberia. It's called St. Lawrence Island. . . . After four days a plane was finally able to come in and take me off the island. In the meantime I got to know a marvelous little lady of about 72 who has these fantastic tattoos on her face, designs that were put there when she was a little girl. They're sewn into her skin, and they're just beautiful. She was a Siberian Eskimo, and when these particular women — I think there are only 10 or 12 left in the world — are gone there'll be no more. So I felt so honored that this woman would pose for me."

Mrs. Gill speaks softly, with the hushed, breathy intensity characteristic of a child and captivating to the listener. She is direct, articulate, and guileless. One can almost understand her uncanny ability to establish rapport with the most alien peoples. The intimacy with the Eskimo woman is not unusual.

What about the sheer discomfort? The lack of facilities? Even the bugs? I pressed. Mrs. Gill smiled shyly and confessed only, "I'm kind of strange. People ask 'Don't you smell bad?' but my eyes are always up here. So I'm smelling the dung from the huts, but I don't smell it. I'm thankful for this inability to see the bad in life when I go into these situations. . . . You only paint what you really can see. You only paint from inside yourself. If I become repulsed this will show in my work."

There is, however, one area in which this intrepid woman is not so venturesome. After a short pause she added thoughtfully, "I don't really care to eat too many strange things. Though that's a little bit difficult for me. The Masai eat blood that is whipped in a gourd and chewed. I don't relish that."

When Mrs. Gill travels alone, she finds her subject simply by going to the area, relying on her contacts, and "knocking on doors." In Kenya the process of getting acquainted was more complicated. She said:

"The guide and I would pitch our tents near a village. The village is usually composed of 10 to 30 people. They, of course, were very interested in who we were and what we were doing. In the morning the guide and I would go to the village, and he would talk to the chief asking him, 'What is the weather? How are your cattle?' In the meantime I would look around at the people. Because we were different and very few people come into these areas, everyone would come out of their huts before this. This way I got a chance to look at everybody in the village and decide which ones I wanted to paint.

"For about an hour or even two hours I'd sit on the ground and be quiet and smile a lot — let them touch my blond hair — just so they'd get used to me. Then I would tell my guide which ones I wanted to paint. The guide would talk to the chief and decide on the price I would pay for this privilege." (This "privilege" usually cost about \$10 an hour; apparently there is inflation even in the Kenyan bush.)

Mrs. Gill now is trying to finish her Alaskan paintings (she does not complete her portraits on location) and to find a permanent home for some 40 Kenyan portraits she would like to keep together as much as possible. She prefers to place her work, the earnings from which she uses to finance her expeditions, in ethnic or regional institutions.

For her last trip Mrs. Gill has set her sights on Mongolia, Iran, or the Philippines. She has tried several times to get permission to paint the peace-loving Tasaday, who originally quickened her interest in vanishing peoples. They will undoubtedly get along just fine.



Mrs. Gill's portraits of a Samburu girl (left) and warrior in Kenya

people

food/fashion

England's own cheeses

Eat them where they make them

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Straight-on-Thames
There is a pictureque little village on the winding River Thames that stands out in my memory for the lessons I learned there about cheese — English farmhouse cheese in particular.

Strait-on-Thames, 10 miles upstream from Reading, isn't a cheesemaking center. But, a stone's throw from where workaday barges and stately swans passab side by side, there is a cheese store reputed to be the equal of any in these isles.

It's called Wells Stores and there, surrounded by 150 varieties of cheese from all over the world, proprietor Patrick Rance talked about Cheddar, Cheshire, and Lancashire. "among the best hard and semi-hard cheeses you will find anywhere," and some not-so-bad blues — blue Cheshire and blue Vinny.

Self-deprecation is something of an English custom, it seems, and nowhere is this more prevalent (and "misrepresentative," insists Major Rance) than with cheese. "Monstera," the English often term their local cheeses. "It that's so," counters the former Army officer who has traveled the world in search of good cheese, "then happy mons."

Cheddars worldwide

Today there are New York Cheddars, Vermont Cheddars, New Zealand Cheddars, you name them. Indeed the whole world now makes Cheddar cheese, but its original home is in the West Country, along the base of the Cheddar Hills in Somerset County.

In Elizabethan days, Camden wrote of Cheddar's "excellent, prodigious cheeses . . . some of which require more than a man's strength to put on the table." And Lord Poulet wrote that "Cheddar cheeses are grown, of late, to be of such great esteem at the court that they are bespoken before they are made."

Such cheeses still are being made on farms in the region. Farmhouse cheeses, as they are called, differ from factory cheeses in that they are made on individual farms from home-produced milk or the milk of farms in the immediate vicinity. While farmhouse techniques have been brought up to date, the individual cheesemaker regards his own cheese as unique, for his own methods frequently have been passed down from generation to generation over many centuries. Some 35 farms in the area still make Cheddar.

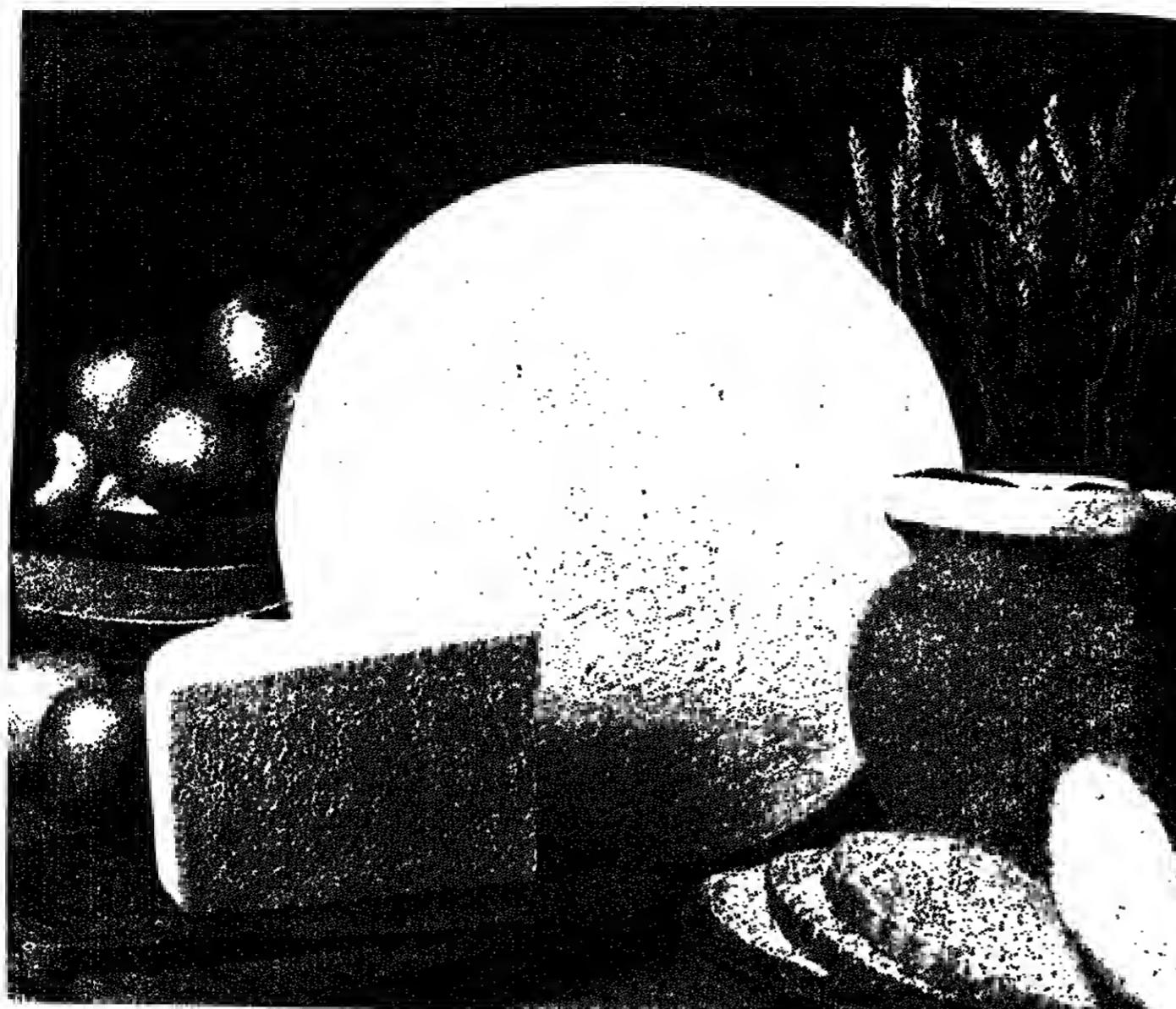
Cheddars, then, will vary from farm to farm and season to season. But a good one will always be "sweet, sharp, moist, and hard" to quote Major Rance. Also, it should not crumble when cut.

A long history

Cheshire cheese has a long history. Back when the Romans were building the walls of Chester, this silky-textured, slightly salty cheese was being made on local farms. Before World War II, there were more than 2,000 farms producing the cheese, whose special flavor is said to come from the high salt content of the Cheshire soil. Today, according to the Farmhouse English Cheese Association, there are only 34 such farms in Cheshire, North Shropshire, and parts of Flintshire.

Cheshire is basically a white cheese, though sometimes it is given an orange to red hue by the addition of a natural coloring, such as annatto juice. In contrast to Cheddar, Cheshire cheese does crumble.

Fat, moist farm cheeses are specially selected for bluing Cheddar blues, according to Major Rance, are distinct from others — a rich creamy, almost smoky taste which French gastronomes, Mourree des Ombres, refer to as "o cheese for heroes."



Farmhouse English Cheshire: a tradition as old as Roman Britain

Of all the well-known English cheeses, Lancashire is the only one that has not been successfully duplicated outside of England. Nor can mass production methods capture the unique flavor of a farmhouse Lancashire. So big creameries produce what they term New Lancashire — similar only in appearance.

Moist, crumbly, and white "with a touch of iron" in its flavor, Lancashire is one of the best of all cooking cheeses. Today the few remaining farms that make this cheese (a total of 140 weekly) lie between Preston and the road from Wensleydale that crosses the Pennines into the trough of Bowland.

A strong flavor
Lancashire is made by mixing curds collected over two days. This allows acids to build up in the stored curds, which accounts for the white appearance and strong flavor.

Dorset County, a major producer of Cheddars, also has a unique offering of its own — blue Vinny. It has always been a farmhouse cheese, and at one time the Vinny mold was in-

troduced by dragging a moldy leather harness through the milk in the vat.

Now more modern methods of introducing the mold have been developed. Vinny is harder, greener, and more yellow than silken. And, says Major Rance, "it tastes like no other cheese and has never been counterfeited successfully elsewhere."

There is only one way to learn about cheese, says the proprietor of Wells Stores, and that is to eat it — preferably in the area of origin. In England, this type of education can be gained by traveling through some of the most attractive rural scenery you will find anywhere.

Ask for the whereabouts of farms producing cheese at local villages. The village innkeeper will know. The Farmhouse English Cheese Association (16 Bolton Street, London, W1Y 9HX) also can steer you in the right direction. Otherwise, to make sure you are buying a good farm-produced cheese, go into a reputable cheese store and look for the Farmhouse English Cheese label.



Pressing cheddar curds into mold

Italian silks: what the designers like

By Serena Sinclair
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hubert de Givenchy likes a print of densely packed flowers for next spring. Gerard Pilar of Nini Ricci, a lean puckish man of deceptive nonchalance, likes his flowers one at a time, spaced wittily at dead center of an ivory wine-draped plaid.

The top Paris couturiers (nine of them in all) were shopping the other day for fabrics in the glamorous old hotel Villa d'Este here on the shores of Lake Como and what they liked and chose was of more than passing interest to the fashion world there gathered.

It's a brilliant idea, now in its fourth season: to gather all the great new silks of Italy together under one hotel roof, give each fabric designer a room for showing, invite couturiers and top ready-to-wear manufacturers as well,

plus a sprinkling of the world's press — all for three days full of viewing, buying, writing, with a few late jaunts or dinner parties thrown in.

The silk world is as infrared — or more so — as any other, for most of the great silk families live and produce around Lake Como and the daughter of one may indeed marry the rising star of another. So parties are held, too, in the private villas up and down the hillsides.)

Prints are what most people seek out in Italy's silk world but the greater news, it feels to this writer, is the comeback of intricate winters. Taroni follows up his enormous success with taffeta — both evening-dress weight and rainproof versions — by weaving Scottish plaid patterns in extraordinary color mixes like plaid and cerise with a yellow streak.

But even nowwier is his comeback of cloque best 1977 wools also shown at the newly-panned fair: pure baby lambs for ornate shiny coating, crisp self-plaid, chestnut paices for lightweight suits or dresses. Previously cream linsey-woolsey jersey by Agnes comes from handknitting designs by countrywomen in the Piedmont Alps where the favorite motif for 1977. If you're on the alp-fabrics wavelength as is, for instance, the alert

editor of French Vogue, then you'll find Roni's jacquard organdy the exciting come-

of 1977 — perfect summer alternative to winter's infra-red.

For the star fabric, the bread-and-butter of the show, was indisputably crepe de chine, the best prints came on it.

Red is next year's winecolor. It's background for all the most brilliant prints.

The great 1977 neutrals are rich cream black, and chestnut is important, too, in a with either of these.

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The Philippines

One way to peel a banana, a hundred ways to eat them



By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Iriga City, Philippines
At a small fishing village on the shores of Lake Buhi near here, I recently ate deep-fried bananas. They were served piping hot — on a banana leaf.

This was, I learned, just another example of the make-use-of-everything approach the hard-working rural Filipino adopts toward the fruits that grow so abundantly in this fertile land.

We had cruised the waters of the lake, watching fishermen scoop up the immeasurable maliputo fish (served like so many grams of steaming rice on local dinner plates) and then "put in" at the village.

There in the lake-shore marketplace where crowded vendors sell everything from sweet potatoes to mangga-jinoo (mango juice pastes) to live banana enclosures, I came across the "Santalu-fried" banana concession. A woman, with a teen-age daughter to help, was frying enormous slices of banana in a large pot suspended over an open fire. The banana leaf surprised me; the product did not. It was as delectably sweet as it was fragrant.

Bananas 'everywhere'

To even the most casual observer, it would seem that no Filipino could run out of bananas. They grow everywhere. Not so obvious is the fact that this island nation boasts more than 30 varieties, ranging from the tiny "little fingers" to some that grow as long and thick as a man's arm. Most have yellow skins but many have pink to reddish skins when ripe. Others remain naturally green even when fully ripe. All are sweet but the larger bananas are suitable only for cooking.

Fresh bananas, baked bananas, fried bananas, diced bananas, creamed bananas. You name it, you can eat it here — even banana chips, thin banana slices fried crispy like American potato chips.

In the countryside, bananas are always grown close to the kitchen. With good reason. Besides not having to go far to pick a meal for her family, the housewife can readily reach out to grab a leaf for any of several uses. She can grill fish wrapped in banana leaves and she long ago found that various food items — notably the local white goat cheese — stores well when wrapped in them. When

pressing clothes she might place the hot iron on a banana leaf. This extracts a light coating of wax from the leaf which helps the iron glide smoothly over the garment. And, as I discovered in the fishing village, the banana leaf is the Filipino housewife's answer to the Western disposable paper plates.

But bananas, prevalent as they are, aren't the only fruit one can enjoy here.

Fruit to start day

At my hotel in Manila, waiters quickly learned that I preferred to start the day with diced mango, sliced papaya, or a chunk of pineapple. Once, in all of myriads of indulgence, I had all three together.

The Filipino pineapple is super sweet and a real taste treat. It surprised me, therefore, to learn that pineapples were grown for their fiber here long before they were ever grown to eat. That fiber is still used. It is processed into piña — a silk-like cloth used to make elegant women's clothing and barongtagalog (dress shirt) for men. It is also made into beautiful table cloths.

Of them all, the coconuts is the most important fruit of these islands. The Philippines, in fact, produces 40 percent of the world's supply of coconut oil. It also exports large quantities of copra (the white flesh of the coconut). But the Filipino himself prefers the coconut while it is still immature.

At that stage, the flesh has no grain at all and can be readily scraped out with a spoon. A popular dish is ice cream served up in a half coconut so that the soft, inner flesh and the sweet ice cream can be eaten together.

They don't use the expression "as Filipino as tama pie" here, but they might well do so. Certainly the buka (a pie filled with immature coconut flesh) is as popular as apple pie is in the U.S. or England. When cooked, the coconut's flesh is remarkably apple-like in appearance but is slightly firmer. A slice of buka pie bought at roadside stand on a jaunt through the Manila countryside remains a pleasant taste treat in my memory.

Finally, the ever-frugal Filipinos make charcoal from the coconut shells. Village charcoal manufacturers are everywhere. Charcoal fueled cars in wartime Manila and even today fires steam locomotives in more remote areas. Almost certainly, I was told, the fire used to cook my piece of fried banana was fueled with coconut charcoal.

Keep your eyes on the ground when touring Kimberley diamond mine

By Leovitt F. Morris
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

People browsing around Carlier's at the Woldorf Astoria in New York will see nestled among the store's fabulous jewelry display a tiny model of the MS Kungsholm with a diamond ring on her bow.

This is the way Cunard Lines is calling attention to the Kungsholm's 76-day "Around Africa Cruise" which features, among other places, a visit to the De Beers diamond mines in Kimberley, South Africa. The cruise is scheduled to leave New York Jan. 22.

Anyone walking in the area will do well to keep his eyes focused on the ground. This is diamond territory, and it is just barely possible one might kick a 30-carat diamond out of the dust. It couldn't be kept, of course, but the De Beers Consolidated Mines will pay the finder a percentage of its appraisal value.

Workers rewarded

De Beers rewards its workers who turn in diamonds they find while shoveling the "blue ground" (diamondiferous ground) into the carts. The year I was there, a worker picked up a 204-carat stone and was paid \$2,519, or close to \$3,070.

The four mines that comprise De Beers process about 18,000 tons of this blue ground daily. From this about 2½ pounds of diamonds are collected. In the past half century more than 2½ million tons of ground have been brought to the surface and about three tons of diamonds have been recovered.

Ground excavated

Strict security precautions are taken at the mine with Alsatians (German shepherd dogs) trained to protect certain areas during the night. In addition, closed-circuit television is used. In the "recovery" room, where the diamonds are separated from the dress, overhead cameras are pointed directly at each machine and its operator.

Of course at some point the diamonds will be mined out. But

this does not mean Kimberley will become a ghost town as there are deposits of other valuable minerals in the region.

It was at the "Big Hole," site of a once mining operation, said to be the greatest man-made hole in the world.

It was at the "Big Hole" where diamonds were first discovered on July 16, 1871. Up until that hole was worked out in 1914, 25-million tons of ground were excavated, from which three tons of diamonds were taken. This amounts to 14,504,565¾ carats.

De Beers' open-mine museum displays many of the things found in the early days of Kimberley. There is a small locomotive, an electric street car, crude machinery, a prefabricated house made in England in 1877 and brought to Kimberley by boat and ox team. One can also see Cecil Rhodes' private railroad car, made by the Pullman Company of Chicago. It has a combination bathtub and shower, dining room, sleeping quarters, and kitchen.

In one small room of the museum, replicas of some of the more famous stones are shown. The biggest diamond ever found was the Cullinan — 3,024 carats. It was discovered at the Prenter mine in the Transvaal in 1905. On King Edward VII's 60th birthday it was presented to him. Two of the largest gems cut from the Cullinan stone are in the British Sceptre and the state crown on display in the Tower of London.

Other sights the Kungsholm's passengers will enjoy on the ship's "Around Africa Cruise" include an octagonal church and the Duguan-Cronin Bantu Gallery where is housed the lifework of this man who was a student and lover of the Bantu peoples.

Duguan-Cronin was an expert photographer and made many photographs of tribesmen and women, homes, and ways of life of the Bondu — Zulus, Pondo, Basuto, and Swazis. In the museum are displayed the handicrafts of the tribes, ranging from crude weapons to intricate head work.

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arts

Underwater with the stars of 'The Deep'

By David Sterritt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Southampton, Bermuda
Hubert Shaw lowers his face mask, checks his air supply, and flashes a high sign to Jacqueline Bisset. She clumps down on her own mouthpiece and returns the A-OK signal.

Then it's over the side, two ebony splashes, and a careful trip to "The Deep" - which can be found near the bottom of what may be the world's largest swimming pool, a million-gallon excavation, dug, flooded, and populated by Columbia Pictures beneath the balmy skies of Bermuda.

As director Peter Yates likes to point out, "The Deep" is not merely the biggest and most complicated underwater adventure ever filmed. It's the only one of its kind - considering that three major stars and an acclaimed director are plunging in person to the bottom of the sea, rather than relying on stuntmen and underwater experts. And nobody seems more surprised about it all than director Yates and stars Shaw and Bisset themselves.

Follow-up to 'Jaws'

"The Deep," as if you didn't know, is Peter Benchley's follow-up to "Jaws." Published in the United States last May, the novel climbed to the top of the bestseller charts and stayed there. Publishers in some 30 other countries have also jumped on the "Deep" bandwagon. This despite some critics' detection of something rather well, silly about the predictable but undeniably commercial story of a honeymooning couple and an old salt deftly saving Bermuda from drugs and political enemies, and discovering a cache of ancient treasure in the process.

As surely as big fish eat little fish, such stuff has got to be filmed. Hollywood rose swiftly to the challenge, in the person of Peter Guber. Something of a boy wonder in movie circles, the 35-ish Guber has already logged seven years as a production executive and executive vice-president in charge of worldwide production for Columbia. "The Deep" is his first project as head of Peter Guber's Filmworks, which is shooting the picture in collaboration with Columbia.

Mr. Guber cheerfully recalls the period when he signed on as producer and chief honcho of "The Deep." Most of his friends and colleagues thought he was crazy. For a while even he thought he was crazy. "The problems seemed insurmountable," he grins. But as mountaineers are supposed to say when dreaming of Everest: "It was there." And so the expedition was mounted.

It was assumed that the lengthy and cruel underwater sequences would be filmed with doubles and divers, rather than real movie stars. Nobody knew whether the public would accept such a substitution for one-third of the movie's running time.

Things began to look different, though, when Nick Nolte - star of TV's "Flic Man, Poor Man" - offered to give diving a whirl. He donned a tank and air hose, hopped into the water and before long was swimming like a porpoise.

A gleam showed in Guber's eye, but Miss Bisset looked on skeptically. "She didn't even like water!" the producer recalls. Never known to turn down a challenge, however - at least a reasonable one - Jackle soon took the plunge.

Zooming to the surface

Her diving skills developed swiftly and dramatically. An underwater cinematographer has a箴e of awe in his voice as he describes filming Jackie in a dangerous and difficult shot where she zooms toward the surface with no air supply, her face mask full of water and take breath. "She just kept going, farther and farther," recalls the cameraman, "and I finally realized she would keep going until I took the camera off her, no matter what. She was that wrapped up in the scene!"

Itself: two stars fully at home in the water, and perfectly willing to perform watery scenes as well as dry-land scenes. At this point, Guber chuckling reveals, Robert Shaw felt he should either follow suit or go home.

Nobody was sure that a middle-aged actor could handle the strenuous underwater gyrations.



Photos by David Doubilet

Monitor man-in-the-deep plunges into million-gallon Bermuda pool!

ions of the old-barnacle character named Roger Treenie, but Shaw decided it was his turn for a dip. Things went swimmingly, and Guber and Yates found themselves with a trio of aquainted stars.

Now came the detail of finding a camera to film these eager actors. Only one Hollywood-style Panavision camera had ever been fitted with underwater housing, and it weighed a whopping 300 pounds or more. Guber to the rescue: His team designed three waterproof Panavision beauties at 75 pounds each, which translates into a piddling eight ounces below

the surface.

Guber tossed them into the sea just a couple of days before shooting was scheduled to begin; if they had sprung a leak the whole \$8 million project would have sunk like a stone. Happily, the works remained dry, and "The Deep" was afloat.

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and chatted with some of the filmmakers about their unique project.

Some were amazed to be there at all: Production designer Tony Masters (of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest") is still getting over the recent experience of finding himself in 80 feet of Virgin Islands ocean water, after a couple of lessons in a swimming pool. But everyone seemed pleased with the way things were going.

The completed "Deep" will combine scenes in various places and ways, and scenes were photographed on an actual shipwreck near the British Virgin Islands; this, the company's first trial by salt and corrugated metal.

More detailed shooting has been done in a million-gallon pool at Bermuda, complete with nearly 1,000 fish of 20 species, not to mention the most carefully insulated electrical system ever seen.

Trick photography

The elmatic disaster scenes - explosive and the like - will be assembled with models and trick photography. And forget the topside scenes, elaborately painted in their own right: Bermuda now sports a size phony lighthouse, the exact replica of a real one that would have been ideal if its location had been favorable; elsewhere a tall dock now grows a 120-foot cliff. And the shipwreck scene, destined for as little as seconds on screen, is casting some \$300,000.

It is a lot of time and money to spend on trick-picturing a rather lightweight book, if the plot has been altered for the sake of art. If "The Deep" succeeds on screen, it will be a deserved triumph for a new kid "Peter principle" - director Peter Yates, producer Peter Guber, co-scripter E. Michael Roddenberry, production executive Peter Ladd (whose job ranges from underwater photography to underwater floor-sweeping), and the rest of their merry crew. Plus Peter Ladd, the Virgin Islands, where the cameras first started shooting that murky wryk way down under.

Every step has been a challenge. Each at sea have had to combine three good qualities - underwater, on the surface, and in air - with accessibility to tanks and other facilities. Skilled craftsmen have learned to do their jobs in a whole new environment. Sea supervisor Sally Jones even had to invent an underwater note pad.

Bil inventives are high ("Laws" is the No. 1 film of all time) and either is eager, or other projects already fitting through his nose and onto the drawing board. Next summer, the price of a movie ticket, we can judge ourselves the first wide-screen epic shot at 120,000 gallons pumped in and out each day,

'The Incredible Sarah'

By a staff correspondent

"The Incredible Sarah" is so old-fashioned it creaks. Yet it's not had fun if you can still work up an appetite for a flamboyant "homicide" that

Film

spins legend upon myth until facts don't seem to matter anymore.

The subject is Sarah Bernhardt, the larger-than-life stage star whose name conjures fabulous visions even among others you'll spot David Langton and Simon Williams from TV's "Upstairs, Downstairs." Ruth Wolff's script oozes preposterous romanticism, but at least it takes itself seriously, so we might as well get in the spirit.

The director of "The Incredible Sarah" was the profile Richard Fleischer, under whose guidance the movie comes off something like a corny stage piece, complete with broad portrayals

and hammy lines like "Theo, not an audience, that's a mother out there!" But this might just help Reader's Digest and producer Helen Strauss had in mind when they put the project together. Audiences used to love this sort of thing, after all, and maybe enough of them still do to put Bernhardt's memory and vintage Hollywood schmaltz back in style again.

Miss Jackson brings off most of this convincingly, with assists from some capable supporting players - among others you'll spot David Langton and Simon Williams from TV's "Upstairs, Downstairs." Ruth Wolff's script oozes preposterous romanticism, but at least it takes itself seriously, so we might as well get in the spirit.

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Five hundred years of English education

Ewelme School keeps pace with times

By Rosemary March
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ewelme, England

Five hundred years ago a small hut trudged across the fields into the rural village of Ewelme, 50 miles west of London, to learn how to read and write at Britain's first school for children of the poor. It had been founded 20 years earlier by the great poet Chaucer's granddaughter, Alice Duchess of Suffolk. The boy's carpenter father came from Suffolk to help build the school, church, and almshouse complex. He probably called himself Wingfield, after his east coast birthplace; the name has survived through the centuries.

Much detailed shooting has been done in a million-gallon pool at Bermuda, complete with nearly 1,000 fish of 20 species, not to mention the most carefully insulated electrical system ever seen.

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More detailed shooting has been done in a million-gallon pool at Bermuda, complete with nearly 1,000 fish of 20 species, not to mention the most carefully insulated electrical system ever seen.

It is a lot of time and money to spend on trick-picturing a rather light-weight book, if the plot has been altered for the sake of art. If "The Deep" succeeds on screen, it will be a deserved triumph for a new kid "Peter principle" - director Peter Yates, producer Peter Guber, co-scripter E. Michael Roddenberry, production executive Peter Ladd (whose job ranges from underwater photography to underwater floor-sweeping), and the rest of their merry crew.

For the not-so-gifted, infants teacher Veronica Sonster has designed a "feeling bag" so that the five seven-year-olds develop greater vocabulary powers. Little hands dip into the bag and feel for example, a piece of fur. Their

parents were urged earnestly to make sure their offspring attended school on that particular day, and work hard beforehand to perfect their grammar and geography. Pressure plays no part in the current school scene. In a climate of relaxed "let's find out together-ness," students are encouraged, rather than forced, to stretch their young minds.

The school's nastiest moment in recorded history came only this summer. Waiting under the burden of maintaining all their 291 primary schools, the county of Oxfordshire's deputy chief education officer threatened closure of all establishments with fewer than 75 children. Ewelme, with only 60 boys and girls, feared for



Circa 1440

The Ewelme School, oldest in England, resisting all threats of closure.

owners are asked to say all the words they can think of to describe the sensation in their fingers.

The wooded and hilly surrounding countryside provides plenty of natural materials and the chance for the teacher to discuss other kinds of words with her 23-strong class. Bench mats are "prickly, rough, knobby"; flint stones "spiky, sharp, smooth"; and chalk from the lower grasslands "crusty, crumbly," and whatever else the eager learners dream up.

George Cannon and his small staff are

touchingly proud of their school, its academic achievement ("we have no non-landers leaving the infant section") and the children's seemingly spontaneous sense of involvement with their sunlit past. "They really love Ewelme," he says. "When they have to move to secondary school, they take with them an outgoing and friendly nature. We never indoctrinate the historic stuff - 500 years of school work under this roof - yet they instinctively know the quality of the atmosphere here."

Moscow: what to do with baby while mother is at college

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Soviet universities, according to one group of Moscow students that wants conditions changed.

The problem is a basic shortage of dormitory rooms, in a society where normal housing is also limited and hard to find. Ministry of Higher Education rules forbid small children living with student parents in the rooms. But often there is nowhere for children to be placed outside, and either another or father expects the prospect of giving up university studies altogether.

Grandparents, who might take the child in other societies, are often living in one or two rooms themselves. Many students are in universities away from their hometowns. Some kindergartens will take children at the age of three. Many through Friday, but many mothers are reluctant to give up their children all week.

There are also pre-kindergartens that board children six months old and up, but some students complain that hygienic conditions are unsatisfactory.

The group that wants student parents to be able to keep their children in dormitories recently wrote to the Writers' Union weekly publication, the Literary Gazette. It wanted to correct the impression given in a previous Gazette article that Moscow State University (the nation's largest and most prestigious) had a six-day-a-week nursery for students' children that worked well.

The group indicated that places are limited, and that most student parents live a tense and difficult life, always on the lookout for appropriate inspectors.

Other sources familiar with Soviet university life confirmed that the situation is in fact very difficult. The Gazette calls for ministry officials to recognize the problem. Special areas in dormitories should be set aside for student families, it argues. And special houses should be built in student townships around

universities. Prospects for quick action do not appear great, however.

The case of one young student mother, apparently unmarried, was cited by the Gazette. She is in her fourth year of a six-year undergraduate course. She has been given permission for a room in a dormitory on condition she promises in writing that her young son will not be with her during the winter months.

"It is expensive in our town to rent a room," she writes. "And it is impossible to find one if you have a baby... The administrator to whom I appealed for help advised me to give up my studies. But should I do that?"

The Ministry of Higher Education says there are no facilities for washing or drying diapers or for storing baby carriages in student dormitories, which usually have two or three communal kitchens on one floor and shared bathrooms.

The Literary Gazette replies that such facilities for babies don't exist in regular apartments, either, but people manage. Why shouldn't they manage in dormitories?

Student parents argue that the state should encourage more children, since the entire nation faces a sharp labor shortage in coming years because of falling birthrates.

Figures are hard to come by. Of 10,000 student families surveyed by a Moscow medical institute, about half had only husband or wife studying (and the other working). The other half were both students. (It is also forbidden for a nonstudent husband or wife to live in a dormitory, although some do.)

Half of the all-student couples had children. Fewer than 1 percent of the mothers had to give up studying when the baby was born. Other sources say that figure seems low, but there is no way to know the nationwide situation for certain.

The Soviet Union has 4.9 million university students, of which 3.6 million are full-time. Moscow has 635,000 students, of which 335,000 are full-time.

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Students from all over the world

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, January 3, 1977

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Shaping space

Space is the riddle of the art world. Try telling a child that the "space" of art is not a place like outer space. Try defining the space that is not a gap. Try explaining the architect's exclamation "What a superb space!" Or the title of a new book called "The Spaces in Between." Suggest that the picture of Malaga, Spain, is based on street space and white space — the cutout and not the surroundings — and the concept may come slowly.

Yet the photographer has taken just such a picture. Egon does not convey the sense of Malaga through its structures. There is no stock shot of gaping tourists, quaint natives meandering or old men at some Old Worldly clout. This is a story told in space: the blank that shapes. What we unwittingly call emptiness, the bare and transparent center of the photograph is its essence. The hollow silhouette is so much the subject that the photographer has even traced its outline with a line sharp as steel.

No single figure is limned as graphically as his space. Both men standing toward the front are fuzzy figures, impressionistically rendered by darkroom manipulations. The jackets and the newspapers are equally blurred; the buildings are the bluntest smudge. We cannot discern what are probably vintage facades of masonry carved in baroque forms. The two women and man disappearing in the distant perspective are as insubstantially rendered as charcoal fixed by an artist's thumb.

But the space in the middle is connected and defined. Its black line edges the whiteness, starting at the table, along the profile of the men, up the sides of the building. As clear as a river transecting two cities, the space runs luminously through this view.

If the space says it all here, then, there is no question that it is a specific space. It is a non-American space. The streetscape, atmospherically around it, is Old World. The scale is pedestrian and narrow. The buildings that are the framework for the touring photographer and the armchair viewer are scarcely the scale or style of the New World. They order a different mode of life, sheltering the vendor; giving a sense of importance to the walkers who live in a place that has a personal and human scale.

Although Egon left Europe in 1938 to begin life afresh in the United States at the age of 40, he retained his sympathies for its enfolding, nurturing space. Italian-born, a teacher of the architecture of old winding Boston, a leader of field trips where photography students can learn to depict buildings and the world whose space they shape, he, like most artists, senses space as the primary quality of both the work on paper and the city underfoot.

Jane Holz Kay



Courtesy of the photographer

'Malaga Street Scene' 1975: Photograph by Egon Egon

Holiday at home

Nut getting to my favorite spot abroad this year I was feeling pretty sorry for myself. When I saw that I was going to stay put this summer I decided to make it a holiday in situ. (That's what the rug-cleaning people say when they mean they'll do the job at your house.) I even had the fool I would have had at St. Jean until I found it unwieldy to have even the best crewn in the world three times a day.

The things I like most about going away: the luxury of getting up when I like; lying down when I like; eating what and when I like; reading when I wish and sitting in the shade instead of the bolling hot sun. On the other hand the theatre, concerts, exhibitions and my friends can only be seen here. So you

see how simple it is to have it both ways. It may not be cheaper but it is more fun, less trouble, and you can stay as long as you like.

All my beloved books are within reach or footstep; my sewing machine is within grasp in the other direction. I can play at dressmaking without lugging my entire dressmaking equipment abroad with me just in case I might have a minute to do something with it. My knitting is right THERE, staring at me. Once I'd made up my mind that I was on holiday I stared right back at it. The crutching is beside my chair for the time I listen to the news or a concert. Oh, you know it's an awful bore to drag it to France for only a month. And the thing is almost finished now and getting a bit unwieldy. I should

be grateful it is only a tea cloth and not cover like my mother made and which covers the wall behind me. I've caught up with my writing. Things forgotten I dug out and sent them travelling for a change.

No happy little beaver building his little clubhouse could have kept up with me. My knitting is right THERE, staring at me. Once I'd made up my mind that I was on holiday I stared right back at it. The crutching is beside my chair for the time I listen to the news or a concert. Oh, you know it's an awful bore to drag it to France for only a month. And the thing is almost finished now and getting a bit unwieldy. I should

feel I should say that I haven't got a great deal of ardor for either one.

My wife is the one round here who is keen on courses. Indeed by contrast I have come

Beaute

OPINION AND...

Jamaica and Michael Manley's 'democratic socialism'

By James Nelson Goodsell

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley won a good deal more than an electoral landslide in parliamentary voting last month. He also acquired new international prominence as a spokesman for what he likes to call the "trade union of the poor" — the world's developing countries, one of which, of course, is his own Jamaica.

Mr. Manley's solution for the backwardness and poverty of countries like Jamaica is "democratic socialism." It is a concept, albeit sometimes vaguely expressed, that has wide appeal in the Caribbean and far beyond.

Policitans, newspapers, and other commentators around the Caribbean quickly hailed the Manley victory as "the wave of the future," to quote a Port of Spain, Trinidad, newspaper.

Just what is meant by democratic socialism differs in degree from island to island, from politician to politician, however, and even Mr. Manley admits that there is an imprecise definition. But his own concept springs from his as-

sociation in the immediate postwar years with the London School of Economics and particularly the late Harold Laski, the noted British socialist theorist.

Part of his formation as a politician springs also from his association with labor unions on the island and with his father, the former Prime Minister Norman Manley who is known now as a "national hero" for his role in the struggle to win universal adult suffrage, internal self-government, and eventually independence from Britain.

Through these years, Michael Manley came to oppose capitalism as the economic solution for an independent Jamaica.

He does not reject capitalism outright, arguing, however, that there are two demands which must be placed on private enterprise:

(1) that it be responsive in and subject to national needs and (2) that it "move toward a form of relationship in which workers share in the ownership, the profits, and the decision-making of such enterprises."

He has also complained that capitalism is "a morally bankrupt system" that creates "elitism, inequality, and social injustice."

Such talk worries many Jamaicans, the business community in particular. Mr. Manley rejects the oft-voiced fear, however, that his democratic socialism is a first step on the road to communism. Jamaican voters in giving Mr. Manley's People's National Party a lopsided victory appear to have gone along.

Such statements are well received in the third world and, with Mr. Manley's win, it is likely there will be a surge of interest in his philosophy and ideas.

He is the author of two books — "The Politics of Change: A Jamaican Testament" and "A Voice at the Worksite: Reflections on Colonialism and the Jamaican Worker." His former has gone through a number of editions and has been widely circulated not only in the Caribbean, but in Africa as well.

Mr. Goodsell is the Monitor's Latin America correspondent.

Remembrance of raspberries past

Melvin Maddocks

This is the time of year when the mouth waters with the memory of fresh fruit. Peaches, Cherries, Concord grapes. The very names are sweet agony on the deprived palate. Praise be for oranges, Anjou pears, bananas, McIntosh apples, and even those plastic grapes of winter. But can all the other fruits in the world make up for the absence of raspberries?

"If there were only one fruit in the world," Junes Beard wrote just the other blustery day, "I would want it to be raspberries." Amen.

In "Wild Strawberries," one of Ingmar Bergman's most appealing films, an old man remembers his youth by free-associating with his favorite berry. Just so does raspberry-loving winter man recall his summer self. Thus, as the first snows fall, the salivating imagination fantasizes fresh raspberries under the lightest sprinkling of powdered sugar. Even if raspberries tasted like sawdust pellets, they would justify their existence by visual effects. Is there a handsomer, deeper red in the world than the color of a ripe raspberry? Raspberry-lovers buy their dishes and tableclothes just to set off the little jewels.

A little milk can be added if you are a milk-lover, chiefly for the delicious things raspberry juice does to milk. But the best way to eat raspberries is with your fingers, putting the little darlings gently, gently on the

tongue, one at a time. Your true raspberry-lover may close his or her eyes to concentrate on the moment that follows, when flavor squeezes on taste buds.

What else were taste buds created for but raspberries?

There are people who like everything about raspberries except the seeds. These are the same people who like everything about peaches except the fuzz — they have no feeling for character. Seeds are part of raspberries like grain is part of fine wood, like nap is part of velvet. Those who prefer their raspberry jam seedless may not be wrong but they are suscepible, like people with no dandelions on their lawns.

Absolutely no mention of the raspberry (*Rubus strigosus*) is made in American history until 1771 when one William Prince advertised three "Common Red" plants. A raspberry historian can only surmise that those who found them — including, it is known, the Indians — wanted to keep them secret. There are simply never enough raspberries to go around.

Fortunate (and forever tantalized) is the raspberry-lover who first came across his favorite fruit in a field

one July morning. Will he ever forget the least detail? The feeling of the sun on his bare back. The smell of meadow grass, with a hint of pine from a nearby woods. The luxurious feeling of being on vacation. And to this paradise there comes one perfect crowning touch. In the shrub at one's bare feet is this something enlivened among the green.

The memory is almost too much. If we can get a man to the moon, why can't we grow raspberries in December?

And speaking of space-travel, we raspberry-invers are keeping an eye on all interplanetary reports. If a New World is discovered and the Cape Canaveral Sir Walter Raleigh bring back a commando about *Rubus strigosus* growing wild and plentiful — truly plentiful — all year around, we'll think seriously about taking the next aeronomical flight to Santa Maria. A really real place, as in raspberries, is one of the raspberry-lover's definitions of a better world. Platonic idealism about the perfect kingdom is all well and good, but why shouldn't the definition of Utopia also be as firm and tasty as a berry?

So, about this raspberry-smothered planet. . . . If any recruiters will throw in maple syrup — sap flowing 12 months of the year — listen, our bags (not to mention our baskets and buckets) are packed.

Will the Postlethwaites get a Christmas card in 1977?

By Gerald Prisland

I thought we had played our last Christmas card in 1975, but obstinately the game goes on. A quick check along the mantelpiece shows a muster of at least 50 for 1976 — about half of them from people we never sent to, and so will have to send to in 1977, thus incurring their return in 1978, and so on infinitum....

At six-and-a-half-pence postage each (and may I remind you that is one-and-threepence-half-penny in the old, red money) Christmas cards certainly deserve to be dead. Don't I remember a time when they used to go for a penny each — a red penny stamp — and my parents used to sit up deep into the night going through lists of two or three hundred names and addresses? Yes, I do.

And we used to get two or three hundred back again, and send them all off to the children's hospital after Twelfth Night, for the children to cut up and paste into scrap books. Or so it was alleged; maybe they were "recycled."

Your modern Christmas card is seldom worth sticking into a scrap book. I suppose this is partly because, as the post goes up, the manufacturers try to keep costs down in order to sell them off. Back in the 1950s there were some very opulent-looking cards about for quite modest prices; nobody would dream of sending a card without ribbon or tassels at the binding, for there would always be a couple of pages inside the picture cover. You almost felt they were little books.

My recollection is that pre-war Christmas

cards were rather more pagan than they are today. That may sound surprising, in view of the general assumption that religion has been on the downward slope over the past 50 years; but I think it is so. And the reason is, I think, that the pagans have been the first to drop out of the Christmas card game — the Christians the last to stay in. A lot of them now sent UNICEF or some other charity-raising cards, which is worthy of soliloquy.

The demise of the inside pages seems to have done away with those little rhymes to be used to find in the cards — no great loss to literature, for they used to say something like:

Here's wishing you a joyous Yule
With lots of festive cheer.
And may good health and fortune rule
Throughout the coming year.

Or

I hope that Father Christmas brings
The gifts you're asking for,
Like lots of lovely toys and things
That boys and girls adore.

Rhymes which, without any claim whatever to your applause, I have just rattled out on my typewriter as they came into my head. It's a verse form that could very well have been carried off by pulling the lines out of a hat.

This year I estimate a 25 percent drop in

last year's card-crop, and if justice had been done our receipts would have been down to half-a-dozen. These would be in response to the downward slope over the past 50 years; but I think it is so. And the reason is, I think, that the pagans have been the first to drop out of the Christmas card game — the Christians the last to stay in. A lot of them now sent UNICEF or some other charity-raising cards, which is worthy of soliloquy.

More and more, we find that sort of friend is ready to do away with those little rhymes to be used to find in the cards — no great loss to literature, for they used to say something like:

"It has been a vintage year for the Postlethwaites. Following Angus' knighthood and Flora's Nobel Prize, Roger's fellowship at All Souls comes as no surprise but was gratifying nonetheless...."

One reason we are slow to play the annual game is that, my wife being an artist and printmaker, we feel honor-bound to make our own cards if we are to send any at all — and this involves much late night sweat over the printing press. It wouldn't be so bad if everyone sent back handmade cards in return, but the 1976 crop contains only three — two of them by well-meaning children, and the third a 1975 design in a new color.

The largest category among the commercially made cards consists of what I call "Yuletide Allusions" — vaguely festive, comical, positions of robins, fir trees, holly and even sheep which allude to the holiday without making

COMMENTARY

The endangered moderates of Westminster

By Francis Renny

In 1972, he wrote in the magazine Foreign Affairs:

"...the fundamental problem of the west today is not so much a question of conflict ideology as of the economic relationships between the developed economies of the capitalist World and the less developed economies of the Third World."

Such statements are well received in the third world and, with Mr. Manley's win, it is likely there will be a surge of interest in his philosophy and ideas.

Mr. Prentice did not actually mention a coalition or government of national unity; but the Liberals, and ex-premier Edward Heath, tout their eyes on him as a potential member of such an administration. There is a virtual "block" of such candidates in the house now, ex-leaders and ex-ministers like Sir Grimwood, Jeremy Thorpe, Reginald Maudling, Peter Shore, Edward Heath and Sir Harold Wilson — all of them describable as Men of Moderation.

Mr. Prentice went on: "It seemed to me that we were obsessed on the Government side with pushing through the House far too many controversial and irrelevant measures which did not command the support of the majority of the British people."

The last straw for Mr. Prentice was the bill to devolve parliamentary powers to Scotland and Wales — in particular the government's concession of a referendum. But long before that there had built up a whole heap of grievances: the failure of the party organization to defend Mr. Prentice against the extreme leftists in the constituency party; excessive cuts in defense spending, in overseas aid (this even inhibited) and various other fields; failure to encourage people to work, by making work more rewarding than unemployment; above all, a failure of leadership. When the government said it would study something, that tended to mean it would see whether the trades unions approved.

To some extent, the moderates of both par-

ties must blame themselves for their predicament. It is no longer enough in British politics to be a gentleman or a nice guy. It takes a certain amount of ruthlessness to survive the attacks of the infiltrators, or even to cope with the frustration of ordinary, unsavvy constituents. Leftists and extreme rightists, both are notoriously hard workers, and one has to get up early and stay up late to beat them at their own game. Some of the moderates now commanding seats in the back simply didn't work hard enough to fortify their positions. Some, again, have what one might charitably serve in community their support."

In a curious way, Britain's two major parties seem to be canceling each other out without either gaining the advantage. First there are revelations about Trotskyist infiltration of Labour — then allegations that the CIA is buying up the Conservatives. A group of Tories votes against their party line on devolution, whereupon a group of Labourites votes against their party line on spending cuts. But since nobody seems to be seen voting with one but abstentions keep the government in office.

Which is all part of the Thatcher strategy of leaving Labour to destroy itself. Margaret Thatcher is undoubtedly delighted by Mr. Prentice's resignation as further proof that "the lot has set in." Her calculation is that eventually Mr. Callaghan will be left with none but the howling wolves of the far left of his party.

White she is waiting, though she ought to do something about her party's disastrous defeat.

and that when it comes to election time, the public will be so horrified by the Labour candidates presented to it, it will rush to vote Tory.

The question is, will it? Mrs. Thatcher, too, has been losing able men from her party. For one thing, an MP's pay is too low for a Tory business or professional man to be able to afford so much time at the House. Increasingly, it is the financial right that is stepping in to take the seats available, and it remains to be seen whether they are the members the public wants. Some observers of the provincial scene believe they really are. If the vote for referendum ever takes in the issues of flagging and hanging, this reporter would not be surprised to find heavy majorities for both.

But the central issue, identified by Mr. Prentice, remains the widespread public feeling that the party game of "I'm always right — you're always wrong" is irrelevant to the running of this country. Abstention is becoming the English political disease.

A national administration, then? Two things put people off: first, the sheer lack of an honorable, decent tradition of coalition; second, the terror that — however democratic it may be if the unions don't like it, they'll bring it down. Mrs. Thatcher is certainly no vigilante. What she seems to be waiting for now is for economic circumstances to bring the unions to their knees.

White she is waiting, though she ought to do something about her party's disastrous defeat.

Roscoe Drummond

Washington

There is widespread ignorance concerning the grievances but in which marijuana is doing to young people today. The cause of this ignorance is almost unbelievable it is so pernicious.

It is evident that there is a pervasive conspiracy of silence about the findings by qualified scientists concerning the effects of marijuana on regular users. This certainly accounts, in part, for the fact that the regular use of marijuana by teenagers is immensely rising.

Let me set out the facts explicitly:
Silence breeds use. Leading newspapers, network media, and many leaders of science, theology, and education are actively closing the avenues of publicity by suppressing the evidence of the expert findings.

Books which take a benign view of marijuana smoking and urge its legalization get quick and prominent reviews and the authors are invited to appear on major talk shows. But when books by prominent scientists are published which document the regular use of marijuana this past year, this study showed

We of the United States must not stand by and watch England die.

I have had the privilege of knowing many Englishmen: industrialists, workers, bankers, diplomats — including the resolute Winston Churchill. From bottom to top, they are willingly a superior people.

For a thousand years Great Britain maintained the most civilized culture in the Western world. We are — all of us — indebted to its stability, its creativity, its industry. Britain's system of jurisprudence is the model for the world. And to its patriotic heart, it is absolutely unyielding brawny, we of the United States are beholden for all times.

Never in history has a people shown greater courage. In World War I, in which I served as a member of the Marine Corps, the English bore the brunt of the bloody confrontation for the three long years before our entry. In World War II, for two devastating years before our entry, they endured relentless bombardment day and night — month after month — by the Nazi Hitler war machine intent on world conquest. Yet England, the island nation,

fended off the enemies of civilization in both world conflicts.

Now Great Britain, the stalwart ally of our past, needs help from us. If we let Great Britain perish, the inexorable curse of human history tells us that our own security is threatened fatally.

Should our conscientious and thinking Americans take definitive action now to repay our moral obligation? The mid must be weighty to meaningful. Why and means must be forthcoming to determine the nature and extent of it. Time is of the essence.

James M. Swartz

"Lazy British worker"

Seldom have I read a report so out of touch with reality as that by Francis Renny, "Monitor" Dec. 20: "In a jumble of superficial observations pointing in different directions he tries to reduce the 'lazy British worker' image by transferring the blame to inter alia bad management: he also falls for the misconception that labour performance cannot be much at

industry tick.

The reference to "bad government" merely repeats what the world already knows and the article follows the phoney track of politicians, union leaders, academics and others who have never had practical experience of what makes industry tick.

My suggestion that Francis Renny spend half an hour on any building site, road repair or construction project, in any local authority activity, and see for himself the justification for the "deserved" title.

Joe Atherton

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer everyone, and some are censored before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.